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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Backs Farm Mortgages

Manchoukuo Will Be Empire

H. G. Wells Begs World Unity

Chinese Woman Is Heroine

Admiral Byrd Gets Big News

Emma Goldman Slips Back

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT moves to relieve the burdened American farmer by asking Congress for legislation guaranteeing principal as well as interest on farm mortgages up to $2,000,000,000. The plan is to scale down both principal and interest in exchange for assurance and issue mortgage bonds which will equal any gilt edge security. No real loss to the Government is anticipated after the scaling down. Both houses are believed to favor immediate passage, and machinery already established will give farmers quick recourse. This measure is planned to do all a previous measure, guaranteeing interest only, failed to do. Next, promises the President, will come similar relief for the mortgaged home. Thus natural history changes—A mortgage shall be no more the big, bad wolf.

¶ Manchoukuo will soon see Henry Pu Yi enthroned as its Emperor. Tokyo says the Manchurian people want Pu Yi's enthronement and that his becoming Emperor will assure the Chinese people Manchoukuo's limits are not to be extended. China, however, believes the seizure of Jehol and part of Mongolia is in the plan. Japan says Pu Yi's coronation will prove it does not mean to annex Manchoukuo—But Tokyo does not say it will cease to be master of the puppet show.

¶ Actual world unity is the plea of H. G. Wells in a broadcast to the English-speaking countries from London. He finds the nations wrecking one another's plans. Failure of Roosevelt's recovery program will mean disaster for the world, yet he says Britain neither coöperates nor tries to understand. He would have big international boards. His view is exactly the opposite of Senator Borah's—He sees no world salvation in each nation slinking into its hole and pulling the hole in after it.

¶ Nanking reports that its troops are fiercely fighting their way toward Foochow, capital of rebellious Fukien Province. Many foreigners have been afforded protection by U. S. Consul Lynn W. Franklin at Amoy. Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese wife of the "Strong Man" of the Nationalist Government, plays a man's part in negotiating with the rebels. Accompanied only by her pilot, she flies into rebel territory and returns with an offer of surrender. China flames with stories of her as a heroine—But to herself she is just a Wellesley graduate on the job.

¶ Paris sees serious rioting and attempts of mobs to storm the Chamber of Deputies, following the Bayonne pawnshop exposure. The suicide of Alexander Stavisky, who issued $40,000,000 worth of fraudulent bonds, only fans the excitement. Connivance of city and state officials is declared to have made many such crimes possible. Huge changes are demanded. Le Temps says "the whole parliamentary system and the republican régime find themselves threatened"—Public indignation is out to end ancient outrage.

¶ Admiral Richard E. Byrd's flagship, the Jacob Ruppert, is the scene of a sheer, moving drama. As the ship crawls along through a pea-soup fog, furiously shifting the course as the lookouts cry, "Iceberg ahead!" the explorer wonders whether there will be anything left of Little America even if this desperate endeavor brings him again to its exact location. Out of the ether come sounds. Rival Explorer Lincoln Ellsworth is radioing. "Have reached Little America. Your planes and houses safe. Only digging out needed"—The fog holds, but a bright new world looms for Richard Byrd.

¶ The Little Entente opens an economic conference in Prague. Eduard Benes, its foremost leader, declares Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania will show the world that they can coöperate economically as completely as they do politically. Critics point out that Czechoslovakia is 40 per cent agricultural and 40 per cent industrial, while its two allies are agricultural and that a fusion of interests is difficult. Yet the three countries do sink one-time bitter differences so that they can speak out as one big nation—Nations really can get together when nations really want to.

¶ The Labor Department permits Emma Goldman, once famous as an anarchist, to revisit the United States for 90 days. During this period Miss Goldman, who claims British citizenship, is to remain politically inactive. She was deported to Russia in 1919, after having long been a Red agitator. She went hailing the new Utopia. But the Communist Utopia soon wearied of her and sent her on her way. Emma Goldman is of the slash-and-burn type of world reformers who seldom reform anything—They merely make business better for the police.

Chase National Seeks Redress On Speculation

Directors Appoint Root to Examine Grounds of Suing Former Officers

Move Sets Precedent

Aldrich Régime Critical of Methods in Vogue Under Wiggin's Control

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—The board of directors of Chase National Bank, in a move described in high financial circles here today as an unprecedented step by an institution of its size and importance, is preparing to look into the possibilities of making legal claims against former officials of the bank for alleged unsound banking practices during the boom years just before 1929.

At the largest stockholders' annual meeting of the institution ever held, Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, executive head of the bank, disclosed yesterday in the course of a detailed report that the board had retained Mr. Elihu Root Jr. as counsel, and appointed a special committee of directors to consider such part of the testimony at the recent hearings before the United States Senate Committee in Washington "as may be considered to furnish grounds for a claim or claims in favor of the bank."

The board had also considered retaining Judge Samuel Seabury as counsel, Mr. Aldrich said. He ruled out of order a motion from the floor that the board be directed to retain Judge Seabury, since Mr. Root had already been engaged.

No Names Mentioned

Mr. Aldrich said, however, he would consider the suggestion to put Judge Seabury at the head of the inquiry.

Mr. Aldrich named no names in referring to "such matters as may have been disclosed or touched upon at the recent hearings with reference to the bank and its affairs before the subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the United States Senate."

A stockholder, speaking from the floor, referred to "the fact that the bank may have good claims against the former chairman of the board," Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, whose policies Mr. Aldrich reversed.

Under the executive control of the group headed by Mr. Wiggin, the Chase National Bank, in the three years before the 1929 stock market crash, poured $184,000,000 of commercial credit into speculative markets, it was brought out at the Senate investigation.

Under fire which followed the disclosures at the investigation, Mr. Wiggin relinquished the $100,000 a year pension which the Chase Bank voted him on his retirement in January, 1933, in gratitude for his services.

Among the sensational disclosures during the Senate inquiry, which

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Islands Center of Encircling Gaze

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Central Position of Balearic Group

Map Shows Position of Islands, Belonging to Spain, That Have Come Into Limelight As Strategic Point That Might Also Interest France or Italy.

Order to Destroy Files Confirmed By Postal Clerk

Payment of $250,000 to Lindbergh for Air Services Defended

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Corroboration by a postal clerk of the fact that part of the correspondence of Mr. Walter F. Brown, former Postmaster-General, regarding air mail contracts, had been burned and testimony that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had received $250,000 for his services from Trans-Continental Air Transport were high lights of the continued Black committee investigation today.

Startling testimony was offered yesterday by Mr. James Maher, a post office department clerk, that he had burned the official files and some of the personal files of Mr. Brown at the instance of the latter's secretary, just prior to March 4 when he left office.

Today a second clerk, Mr. H. Frankhauser, who had desk space in Mr. Maher's office, testified he was present when Mr. Kenneth MacPherson, Mr. Brown's secretary, ordered the files to be destroyed. There were eight file cases, and these were separated into two groups, one of which was kept and the other burned. The two clerks felt the files should not have been destroyed, he testified, but Mr. Maher "followed instructions." The witness said that when he went back after March 4 "there were no files in the file cabinet."

Brown's Version Awaited

Mr. Brown, interviewed in New York yesterday, declared no government records were destroyed. The Senate committee will allow Mr. Brown to give his version of the affairs if he desires to come before it, it was said today. He is not likely to be subpœnaed, it was said.

The Lindbergh transaction followed a prolonged connection of the aviator with the T. A. T. according to Mr. Daniel M. Sheaffer, chief of passenger transportation of the Pennsylvania Railroad and chairman of the executive committee of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Madrid Restricts Stay of Aliens In Balearic Islands

Threat to Spain's Interests Seen in Extension of Foreign Influence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Tightening up of regulations for foreign visitors to the Balearic Islands has been announced here by the State Secretary, Señor Manuel Rico Avello.

The measures adopted by the Spanish authorities are the outcome of a press campaign arising out of the suspicion that foreign governments are showing too close an interest in the islands. It has been pointed out that France would find them a most suitable supply base for the transportation of its African troops in a time of crisis and that Italy cannot afford to overlook such a contingency at its very doors.

Now that Spain has a definite foreign policy, Republican leaders attach great importance to the strategic position of the Balearics and the decree which makes public the regulations affecting visitors actually refers to the "need to establish rules . . . which will prevent the permanent residence there of those who may indulge in activities prejudicial to the state and to public order."

Short Permits Issued

Travelers without identity papers will in future be refused permission to land, and all over 15 years, whether visiting the islands for business or pleasure, must register with the police 24 hours after landing. After stating the length of stay and object of their visit, they may obtain a permit to remain for 30 days. This period may be extended for a further 15 days at the discretion of the authorities.

Permanent residence will only be allowed in cases where applicants can produce documents substantiating their motives for desiring it, whether for purposes of business or pleasure. In addition they must find two Spanish citizens domiciled in the islands ready to stand guarantors for them.

Residence Certificates

A "Foreigner's Residence Certificate" valid for a year and costing 40 cents will be issued, subject to investigations of the party's good faith. The final decision, in case of doubt, will rest with the Civil Governor who may, if he thinks fit, withdraw the permit. The visitor must then leave the islands within a week.

Changes of domicile must be notified to the police within three days. The granting of the certificate does not exempt the holder from the conditions of the 1932 Labor Law governing the employment of foreigners.

Commenting on the decree, El Sol states that, to make it effective in practice, the entire police force of the islands will have to be reorganized and receive special training. It will be necessary for them to learn English as thousands of American and English visitors have recently settled down there. Most Balearic policemen speak only Spanish.

'Bill of Fare' Being Printed For Lawmakers

Every Variety of Dish, From Soup to Nuts, on the List

Many Bank Reforms

Filene's Bill for Baby NRA Applies to Intrastate Industry

As the State House printing presses prepare the bill of fare for the 1934 Massachusetts Legislature, it appears that the courses dealing with judicial and banking reforms and labor will be the heaviest and the ones most conducive to oratorical expansiveness.

Indications to date are that the fare will be less abundant this year. The Senate reports today three less bills filed than at this time a year ago, the House of Representatives reports 60 less. By yesterday there was a total of 525 bills and petitions dished up.

Many cooks have prepared the legislative broth. Chief cook perhaps is Gov. Joseph B. Ely, whose annual address has been sliced into 17 specific recommendations. Runners-up in the state kitchen are the special crime commission, the commission studying revisions in the charter of Boston, the banking commission and the commission on public expenditures. All these cooks have been busy throughout the summer preparing legislative viands, and the committees are now occupied in tasting the fare, adding a fillip here and there, taking out a plum or throwing the whole dish out of the window.

And there is great variety in this legislative banquet, with the fare running the gamut from viands heavily charged with calories to frothy meringue, puffed with political afflatus.

There are the usual number of picayune bills calling for a bridge over some brook to please some constituents, there are the bills entered for the sake merely of attaching the filer's name to some popular measure, such as the restoration of salaries and there are bills that are unconsciously funny like spinach.

Some Are Different

Thus one Mr. Zacheus H. Cande has filed a petition that one Mr. Virgil A. Miller be paid by the Commonwealth for damages to his automobile caused by a wild and presumably ferocious deer. Another would put psychologists on the trail of motorists-in-general, who would have to submit to periodic examinations of their complexes and possibly head-bumps to determine their fitness.

And then there are the perennial and the duplicate bills. With the cost of printing the bills placed at

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Farms in Midwest Reported to Benefit By Government Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10—The farm land situation is greatly improved as a result of federal relief measures, it is declared here by Mr. G. A. Bryant, chairman of the Central Farm Real Estate Association.

While not all of the features of the agricultural stabilization program are getting results, those features which are really functioning are making a good impression, according to Mr. Bryant. Cotton prices have been fairly well assured to a point of profit above production.

This has stimulated the buying of farm lands in the cotton districts, he said. Numerous sales have been made at figures considerably above those obtained a few months ago, according to reports reaching Mr. Bryant. A number of farms have been sold in the cotton belt at a profit in recent weeks.

Mr. Bryant thinks that if this same degree of stabilization is brought to the corn-hog areas, immediate beneficial results will be reflected. This condition should also obtain in the wheat areas, but the wheat problem does not yet seem to be solved.

President Asks Guarantee Of Farm Mortgage Bonds In Principal and Interest

Roosevelt's Message to Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The text of today's presidential message to Congress asking federal guarantee of the principal as well as interest of farm mortgage bonds follows:

I have already suggested to the Congress that one of our tasks, in the light of experience, is to improve and perfect previous legislation.

I now recommend that the Emergency Farm Credit Act of 1933 be amended to provide responsibility by the Government for the payment of the principal of, as well as interest on, bonds issued.

Two billion dollars' worth of bonds were authorized. While the interest was guaranteed, the ultimate obligation of the Government for payment of the principal was not legally assumed.

We should supplement what most of us frankly believe to be the moral responsibility of the Government by adding the necessary legal responsibility.

The result of providing a bond on which both the principal and interest are guaranteed would be to put such bonds on a par with Treasury securities.

By setting up a corporation to issue these bonds, the important task of refinancing agricultural indebtedness can be continued on virtually a self-sustaining basis.

The Farm Credit Administration is expediting the disbursement of funds. In order that progress in making loans may be uninterrupted, I hope that the Congress will give attention to this subject as soon as possible.

It is true that technically the responsibilities of the Government will be increased by the amount of $2,000,000,000, but it seems in every way right that we thus publicly acknowledge what amounts already to a moral obligation.

In any event, the securities to be offered are backed, not only by the credit of the Government, but also by physical property of very definite value.

Result Would Be Making $2,000,000,000 Safe as Treasury Notes

Congress Expected To Vote Favorably

Will Next Urge Like Action on Home Mortgage Bonds to Ease Treasury

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—An ironclad provision for relief to mortgage-burdened farmers up to $2,000,000,000 was today asked of Congress by President Roosevelt in a special message; it will speedily be followed by equivalent treatment for home owners; and when the legislation is passed mortgages of the nation will come under an all-embracing and leak-proof federal roof.

Today's request is for governmental guarantee of principal as well as interest of outstanding and forthcoming farm mortgage bonds issued by the Farm Credit Administration in exchange for mortgages privately held. Last spring Congress passed a mortgage relief bill which set up the FCA and began issuance of bonds, but they were guaranteed as to interest only.

Though some progress was gradually made, these bonds were not generally accepted by farm mortgage holders in exchange. Large insurance companies and banks have been unwilling to take the quasi-governmental bonds, fearing that the guarantee of interest alone would not prevent depreciation in price. The whole mortgage relief program was thus held up in large measure, and such relief as went out came materially from Treasury advances.

Like Treasury Securities

This present and prospective drain, as well as the hold-up in mortgage relief, virtually forced the present action.

If Congress accedes to the President's request, federal mortgage bonds will be on a par with Treasury securities, and will be as good as any gilt-edged paper in the land. Apparently they could even be used, under the Emergency Banking Act, for bank note coverage.

Theoretically, the guarantee of farm and home mortgage bonds should cost the Federal Government nothing. No direct outlay is contemplated, but a guarantee alone is laid down. As the bonds are issued in exchange for individual mortgages, an effort is made to reduce the principal—which should now be attractive to mortgage holders because of the gilt-edge character of the bonds.

With principal of the mortgages cut down, they should be abundantly covered by physical property. Cost to the Government will be limited only to such as lose that value, and with a farm relief program on a wide scale working in other fields, farm values should hold at least their present mortgage assessment.

Home Mortgages Next

Home mortgages, which will be guaranteed "in substantially equal" fashion, also require such steps to make the relief program work. They, too, stand at a rock-bottom valuation, and with a housing shortage declared imminent if business continues its pick-up, should retain their value and prevent any loss to the Government.

Nevertheless the guarantees of $2,000,000,000 asked today, and $2,000,000,000 more speedily, do constitute a contingent liability to the Government which should be added alongside the national debt, now estimated at $31,834,000,000 in 1935. It is obvious that only a very modest fraction of the $4,000,000,000 will ever actually come into the debt.

The Government, upon passage of the amendment to the Emergency Farm Credit Act asked today, will be in a position to refinance the entire agricultural indebtedness of the country in so far as individual cases are approved. Lower interest rates and a lower principal sum are expected in the vast majority of cases.

Hopes to Stop Drain

Not only is this vast refinancing program now fully possible for the first time, but the Administration anticipates that it will now be virtually on a self-sustaining basis—that is, that continual drains on the Treasury for money to take up mortgage bonds which banks and insurance companies had been unwilling to accept will no longer be necessary.

President Roosevelt carefully avoided pointing out in his message that the program followed now for nearly nine months had been held up, although he frankly began by reminding Congress that one of their tasks "is to improve and perfect previous legislation." The President declared necessity for the change was simply to assume an ultimate moral obligation which he felt the guarantee of interest on the bonds already constituted.

The mortgage relief campaign should accelerate in phenomenal measure, it is felt here, as soon as Congress converts the bonds into real government paper. There is little doubt that both houses will approve, since relief of mortgage-burdened farmers is politically the surest of propositions.

Chicago Blockade Ends in Truce And Milk Flows Again

Warring Factions Agree to Leave Price Agreement to Arbitration

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Chicago milk blockade was ended today on a truce reached between warring factions in a conference with Mayor Edward J. Kelly.

The Mayor announced milk deliveries would be resumed this afternoon after five days of violence that had left Chicago almost milkless.

Arbitrators were named to assist farmers and dealers in agreeing upon a price to producers.

Distributors and producers each will appoint one man to a committee. They, in turn, will select a third man to act as arbitrator and establish a minimum price to be paid farmers.

Mr. Don N. Geyer, general manager of the Pure Milk Association and representative of the farmers at the conference, announced the producers would end picketing of highways and begin shipping milk immediately.

Mr. E. M. Krahl, publicity director of pure milk, denied that milk deliveries would be resumed until 350 farmers of the Pure Milk Advisory Committee had held a meeting.

He denied knowledge of the truce and said he believed Mr. Kelly's statement was premature.

Meanwhile, Mr. Walter V. Gregory, representative of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the dispute, said Secretary of Agriculture Wallace had suggested that justices of the State Supreme Courts of Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana act as arbitrators.

However, Mr. Geyer announced the truce had been reached. He issued an appeal for farmers to cease picketing and begin shipping their milk.

It was reported that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace had telephoned from Washington to the Pure Milk Association that he would not intervene to set a price.

Both independent dairies, which have refused to agree on a price to members, and members of the Chicago Milk Council, Inc., were represented at the Mayor's meeting.

At the same time, 300 representatives of the Pure Milk Association, farmers' organization, were meeting in a hotel ballroom in an attempt to agree on a price to demand of all dairies.

Little America Is Reported Just As Byrd Left It

Radio Masts Up and Planes in Good Condition, Ellsworth Message Says

ABOARD ADMIRAL BYRD'S FLAGSHIP EN ROUTE TO LITTLE AMERICA, Jan. 10 (Via Mackay Radio) (AP)—A report from Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth that Little America remains as Admiral Byrd left it in 1930 aroused great satisfaction yesterday as the flagship of the second Byrd Antarctic Expedition crawled through the "devil's graveyard."

Mr. Ellsworth, the leader of another expedition, sent the message to Admiral Byrd that "Little America is as you left it, with planes in good condition, except for digging out, radio masts okay, but tremendous pressure ridges show in front of Versur Mer Bay, making it impassable for dog teams."

The Admiral was in the radio shack of the boat deck when the message came. He listened to the high-pitched whining note of the transmitter on Ellsworth's ship, the Wyatt Earp, spelling out the news miles away.

Admiral Byrd read it with a curious smile.

"And that," he said slowly, "answers a question that I have wanted to know for years, that thousands of people have asked me: Will Little America be found, or will the snows have buried it, as they buried Amundsen's camp, Framheim, in the same place. Well, here's the answer."

Four years ago he and Captain McKinley hauled down the colors in front of the colony which for 14 months had served as a base for him and 41 companions. The Admiral was one of the last to leave the camp, and since that day members of the first expedition have argued about the probable condition of the base.

Sixteen members of the present expedition are veterans of the first.

"It's going to be good to see the place again," Admiral Byrd declared, "now that our job in this area is done."

The noon position of the flagship was latitude 17:15, longitude 138:36.

Canada's Program Has No New Taxes

QUEBEC, Jan. 10 (AP)—A program of varied social and labor legislation was forecast and assurance given there will be no new taxes in the speech from the Throne delivered yesterday by Mr. H. G. Carroll, Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the third session of the eighteenth Quebec Legislature.

"Social and labor legislation, aid to colonization and to agriculture, development of our natural wealth, public instruction, health, mines and fisheries, all are so many questions you will have to study," said the throne speech in introducing to members of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly the program of legislation.

Outstanding in the program were the creation of a system by which cities may municipalize their electric power systems if the taxpayers desire and setting up of farms for men leaving prison.

Road Work Booms in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Highway construction has been started or scheduled in 37 of South Carolina's 46 counties under the Government's public works road program, embracing projects estimated to consume $3,110,608 of the $5,500,000 allotted the State, Mr. Ben M. Sawyer, chief highway commissioner, announced.

U. S. Marshal Says His 'Arsenal' Dates Back to Brave Days of '76

Boston's new United States marshal goes to Washington this week to find out if the Government, in appointing him to his new position, mistook him for an antique collector.

Behind him he leaves his small corps of federal agents—whose duty it is in part to hold and transport federal prisoners—armed to the teeth with pistols too big to get into their pockets and with ammunition they cannot be sure will go off even if persuaded with dynamite.

Marshal John J. Murphy did not say exactly what he would tell the congressmen. But there are whisperings about his demanding muskets and three-cornered hats for his agents that they might more thoroughly depict the [illegible] of early Revolutionary days.

Also there is a rumor that the whole department may be moved into the Paul Revere House or possibly the Old North Church, where its equipment would be more in keeping with Boston's historical background.

It all started as Mr. Murphy took inventory the other day immediately upon assuming his new office. He found many of the officers going around without guns because the regular equipment was too heavy to carry. True, the business of handling federal prisoners is none too brisk, but there is always the emergency to guard against when federal officers are supposed to point something more convincing than an accusing finger at a criminal.

But the fact is that many of them would rather point anything, convincing or otherwise, at the criminal than try to lift the regular pistols up to a level with the eye. Even having accomplished that, however, there is always the probability that both hands would have to be used to pull the trigger.

Rummaging further, the new department head found a box marked "ammunition" dated "1913." In other corners he discovered more ammunition well over 30 years old. This emergency supply might or might not go off, he said.

He was not surprised at the report that the pistols were turned over to federal agents when Civil War troops were disbanded. Handcuffs used by his department were of the vintage of 1880. He looked all around without success for tear-gas bombs, bullet-proof vests and other essentials to modern law enforcement.

So, when Mr. Murphy gets to Washington, he hopes to convince federal authorities that the problem of the moment, locally, in modern crime suppression and not the traditional "Boston Tea Party."

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Things Present

The Christian Science Monitor offers to its readers today the second of its weekly rotogravure magazine sections. Its appeal is purposely broad. For the economist there is an authoritative article on gold; for the student of politics and religion there is a frank article on the communistic experiment with "a faith without God"; the internationalist will find important articles on disarmament and treaty revision; and everybody will chuckle with Walt Disney as he tells about his Three Little Pigs in a Big Bad World.

Will a nation that spent $40,000,000,000 to kill men, withhold $10,000,000,000 to help men prosper? Mr. Abbot devotes his Watching the World Go By to a discussion of this question put to him by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"Formal Table Service" is the subject of today's article in the Etiquette in Daily Living series, on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Mr. Scroggins finds himself in a room that moves today! Read about his adventure on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week.

Chiang's Old Ally Joins Fukien Attack

SHANGHAI (AP)—The most famous fighting unit in all China—the Nineteenth Route Army, which defended Shanghai from the Japanese in 1932—has turned rebel.

The Nineteenth is fighting in Fukien Province against the combined forces of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, for whom it battled just as fiercely two years ago.

Originally, the Nineteenth was a Cantonese organization. It received its name from the fact that it was given a certain territory or "route" to defend.

During Japanese hostilities, it was hurled into the main defense task and stood the brunt of the battle of Shanghai.

Now it fights under the same leader, Gen. Tsai Ting-kai—a slender, youngish man who looks more like a poet than a soldier.

This unusual general is mild-mannered and soft-voiced. He is a scholar of the Chinese classics.

Yet, with indefatigable spirit and strict training methods, he has made the Nineteenth Route Army what is generally recognized as the best fighting unit China ever had.

Back of the Fukien Revolt

FUKIEN, a southern maritime province nearly as big as England, has been in revolt against the Chinese Government for six weeks. What is the meaning of this new civil war?

Fukien borders Canton, which has never been reconciled to the Nanking régime. Its revolt has been joined by the Third Naval Squadron and the Nineteenth Route Army, both ambitious semi-independent organizations, both adherents of Canton. Yet Canton has not openly thrown in its lot with the revolt.

The rising started with the formation of the People's Independent Government in Fukien, Nov. 20, independence being formally declared by Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, commander of the Nineteenth Army. It started when "Dictator" Chiang Kai-shek was attacking the Kiangsi Reds. Its purpose seemed to be the overthrow of Chiang, whose peace policy toward Japan had aroused their indignation.

The pretext was different. The Nineteenth Army, partly a private investment in the manner of Chinese armies and drawing contributions from the Government, had had its contribution reduced, and so resorted to revolt, assisted, however, by Eugene Chen, one of Canton's outstanding leaders.

Remittances from abroad are said to be helping the insurgents. Some say they come from Japan. Chiang's plan is a blockade to stop all outside assistance.

A mixture of vague political motives and vaunting ambition appears to be at the root of the trouble which gives China a new setback on its road to political stability.

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Reform Democrats Propose to Disband Tribe of Tammany

Friends of Roosevelt and Lehman Working to Oust Curry

By Wyona Dashwood
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Having poked the fires of the Wigwam in the mayoralty campaign last fall and got their fingers burned in a miscalculation of the extent of the popular revolt against the politicians, men high in the Roosevelt wing of the Democratic Party are today laying plans to play with the flame again, according to reports in political circles here.

In brief, they propose to disband the Tammany Tribe, expel it from its century-old reservation and raze the Wigwam. This would be followed by the setting up of a new Democratic political organization in New York County, dominated by the "best brains" of the New Deal political policies and called the Reform or New York County Democracy. It would be a pattern for the similar organization in the other four counties of the greater city.

Their moves are being watched with interest, if without alarm, by the Braves behind the neat façade of pink brick on the east side of Union Square. One of these tribesmen who is close to Chief John F. Curry remarked dryly that it was not the first time men had set out to "do the tiger to the death," adding that the Tiger was still here, watchful and alert as ever, even though somewhat lean and battered. He remarked that no lesser fighters than Grover Cleveland, Woodrow Wilson, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and Judge Samuel Seabury had led safaris against the beast, who somehow managed to survive them.

Chief Curry and his followers are, therefore, not without hope that things are not as bad as they seem to some observers in distant Washington.

Tammany hopes and fears aside, however, reports indicate that the friends of President Roosevelt—who are the friends of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman—feel that the time has come for the retirement of Chief Curry and the wholesale scrapping of the organization he heads.

Mr. Curry and the Tammany machine are held by these Roosevelt-Lehman forces, said to be headed by Postmaster General James A. Farley, to be more than an incumbrance to the democracy. They are regarded as a liability that should be written off, not paid off. Having scrapped the old Tammany organization, they would bury even the name it has borne since the birth of the Republic, because the name of Tammany, it was added, carries a stigma which is a disgrace to the party of Jefferson.

Bible Study Popular

Study of the Bible is a popular elective course with high school students of Charlotte, N. C. Four hundred are enrolled in the class this year.

'Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching'

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Snapshots

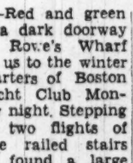
The Dog Watch—Red and green sailing lights over a dark doorway on Rowe's Wharf led us to the winter quarters of Boston Yacht Club Monday night. Stepping up two flights of rope railed stairs we found a large group assembled for the first of the season's ten Dog Watch meetings. Soon after eight bells had sounded, the members assembled from the neighborhood of the fish-chowder supply and from the ship's cabin upstairs, to listen to the first navigation lesson of the 10 to be given.

Capt. Herman T. Parker, Port Captain of the Eastern Steamship Lines, was the instructor. Charts crackled as they passed from hand to hand while he explained the significance of Mercator's projection, nautical miles and fathom markings. He was given the close attention of these seafarers who calmly plan voyages in their little craft which are as adventurous as those of the early explorers—except for this one very important matter of charts for their guidance.

After the lesson, Dick Durant gave a colorful description of his voyage as far as Samoa on the schooner Pilgrim. His account of Tahiti was so vivid that we were almost surprised, in glancing out of the window over the waters of the harbor, to see a ferry instead of an outrigger canoe passing by.

* * *

Kneels Before Crowd—Seeing the doors of Horticultural Hall invitingly open to the automobile-minded public, we stepped in out of the rain the other night. A square formation of bending backs and craning necks indicated the center of attraction. We peered between assorted shoulders and saw a bodyless car with all the inner secrets of its carburetor, intake system and individual front-wheel springs laid bare before us. "Well, it's humble enough in its claims, anyway," remarked a bystander. "It's down on its knees asking for approval!"



* * *

Time to Wake Up—A little boy on his way to bed, with a candle in one hand and an automobile tire hanging on his shoulder—"Time to Retire." The Fisk trademark is familiar to nearly everybody. But, sad to relate, until last Spring the company seemed well on the way to taking its own advice and retiring from business. After losing more than $14,000,000 in two years it went into receivership—only to lose more than $100,000 a year for another two years. Then came the "time to wake up." The company was reorganized with Edward D. Levy as president. To the Advertising Club at its Tuesday luncheon Mr. Levy described the result. The quick decisions possible to a national dictator have helped to bring back prosperity to some countries. Mr. Levy saw that a similar dictatorship could bring results in the case of this large concern. He took everything into his own hands. He is at once president, first, second and third vice-presidents and sales manager. Immediate action on any question that comes up has been the order of the day.

The success of the plan was indicated by the president's statement that for the slightly more than seven months' operation of the reorganized Fisk Company in 1933 the net profit, after taxes, was more than $1,000,000.

* * *

Dolls' League of Nations—As we approached the Children's Museum at the edge of Jamaica Pond we met a crowd of children pouring out of it and sliding down the snowy hills with shouts of liberated glee. They were coming from the free showing of two reels of Martin Johnson's "Simba." Inside the doors of the old Perkins mansion a great leatherback turtle peered at us from beneath a table—recalling last Wednesday's lecture at the Natural History Museum. But we found that some human denizens of the place were still present.

One of them, a member of the staff, piloted us to the office where a crowd of 350 dolls, gathered from all parts of the world and all ranks of society, is gathering—emerging one by one from great packing boxes in which they have been received from the Helen Draper Ayer Estate. There they stood on two tables—queens, peasants, dancers, Chinese aristocrats, each adorned with a little card telling its origin. Many of them were gifts from famous people of the Old and New worlds.

The collection, the latest gift to the museum, will be placed on display soon.

Ocean to Swallow Next Solar Eclipse

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Jan. 10 (AP)—An eclipse of the sun "which ends the day before it begins" will cross the Pacific next month and American astronomers officially appeal to steamships to change courses and head into this temporary night in the interests of natural science.

The eclipse starts at dawn Feb. 14 about 200 miles off the Malay Peninsula. It crosses the Pacific in 11 hours, ending close to the Alaskan coast at sunset. Because it crosses the 180th meridian, it loses one calendar day, ending Feb. 13.

Although it crosses northern Borneo, the northern tip of the Celebes and a few near-by islands, this part of its track is too near sunrise for observations—just a flash of totality. Only on three small islands in the Carolines will its center be visible from land.

Tax-Exempt Property Listed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10—Approximately 23 per cent of the total estate valuation in Allegheny County is exempt from county taxes, according to a report of the county board for the assessment and revision of taxes. In addition to property owned by the county, there is $373,000,000 worth of real estate owned by schools, churches, public utilities and municipalities that is exempt, the report shows.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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LaGuardia Accepts Lehman Invitation To Discuss Budget

Mayor of New York Ready to Listen to Any Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia will go to Albany today at the invitation of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to confer with him with a view to getting any formula the Governor may have for balancing New York City's budget. Meanwhile the Fusion Mayor made it clear to City Hall reporters that he stood firmly for the plenary grant of economy powers which his Board of Estimate and Apportionment has petitioned the Legislature to grant him as the only short cut adequate machinery for this procedure.

At the same time he inferred that he was ready to accept any alternative arrangement, so long as it effected the objective which he must reach—a balanced city budget by Feb. 1, on the accomplishment of which hinged the ability of the city to get a federal public works loan of $23,000,000 for subway construction.

Before the Mayor Tuesday was the Governor's invitation for him to come to Albany and go over the situation. The feature of the Governor's letter, however, was Mr. Lehman's reaffirmation "without qualification" that he was against a plenary powers grant. The Governor continued to refer to the estimate boards bill as "dictatorial" in intent—an impression which Mayor LaGuardia strove to remove in his letter of Sunday, replying to the Governor's original charge that he was resorting to "un-American" procedure in his move for economy authority.

"You believe that such dictatorial powers should be given you," Governor Lehman said in his second letter. "I do not. You believe that the ordinary process of representative and democratic government should be discarded. I do not."

Mayor LaGuardia has all along denied that his economy bill would set a dictatorship precedent in city rule, declaring that his aim was to remedy the evils of misrule by dictatorships set up by politicians.

At the same time, Governor Lehman opens the way for an adjustment of their differences, accepting Mayor LaGuardia's suggestion that they meet to confer on a formula.

"The budget of the City of New York must be balanced," he agrees; "unnecessary expenses must be eliminated. I shall coöperate sincerely in achieving these ends. However, I stand firm against doing it by vesting in you dictatorial powers."

Making Their Own Shoes

Reverting to the custom of pioneer days, numerous North Carolina farmers are curing cow hides and making their own shoes at home.

Portland Tax Levy Reduced $753,926 In 1934 Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore—Taxes on a 50-mill basis on an assessed valuation of $289,490,000 will be levied in Portland next year in order to raise $15,028,033, representing a 2.5 mill increase over the levy of 47.5 for 1933. The amount to be raised will actually be $753,926 lower than the total levied in 1933.

The millage basis necessary to meet the original demands of tax levying agencies would have been 59.7 had not the tax supervising and conservation commission cut down figures to the extent of $2,753,834. The millage basis will be the highest in the city's history except for 1929 when the same rate prevailed on an assessed valuation of $342,100,000.

The levy which the city wanted in order to repay money borrowed from banks was cut from the budget by the supervising and conservation authority.

The total levy of the Portland school district was changed by elimination of $362,383, or a levy of 10 per cent for accumulated and anticipated delinquent tax collections. Five per cent was allowed for delinquencies in 1934 payments.

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A guaranteed life income. Forms to cover different individual needs and circumstances.
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U.S.A. 70 Years in Business

Nu Bone Garments

To the woman with a real figure problem, especially the stout type, "Nu-Trend" gives undreamed-of comfort, superlative style . . exceptional diaphragm control. The ONLY woven wire stay.
This shop is a member of the N.R.A.
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BOSTON, MASS.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG.
WORCESTER, MASS.

BAILEY'S CLEANERS & DYERS
January Special
$3.00 COMBINATION
{2 Women's Dresses OR 1 Man's Suit} {2 Men's Suits OR Woman's Dress}
NOTE: This special offer is made to keep our employees on during this period.
Bailey's Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn Street, Watertown, MIDdlesex 4561-2-3-4
BOSTON, 26 West St., Han. 8126
BOSTON, 688 Beacon St., Ken. 2838
WINCHESTER, 17 Church St., Win. 0328
LEXINGTON, 1711 Mass. Ave., Lex. 0441
CONCORD, 47 Main St., Concord 420
NEEDHAM, 948 Great Plain Ave., Need. 1730
AYER, 46-B Main St., Ayer 43
NEWTON CENTRE, 99 Union, C. New. 1927

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Counter and Table Service
252 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
Between Falmouth and Norway Streets
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Clearance Sale
of our complete stock
Quality Luggage
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a Special Reduction of
1-3 to 1-2
on many discontinued lines . . . broken sizes . . . slightly soiled pieces
London Harness Company
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Gift Shop
BOSTON
LET'S GO MEXICO

PAINTED PIG BANKS
25c, 50c, 65c, $1
Painted pig clay banks . . . the hero (or is it heroine) of Mrs. Dwight Morrow's famous book on Mexico, "the Painted Pig." And the big feature is that you can't get your money out once you've put it in . . . and that they make amusing containers for used razor blades.

HAND MADE, HAND PAINTED BOTTLES, $1
Clay water bottles with cup tops made in the same manner primitive peoples have made clay containers for centuries—moulded with their hands; baked under the sun. Brightly decorated with Mexican reds, greens, blues, browns, $1
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Capitals and Small letters . . $27.50
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BOSTON

BEHIND THE LINES OF THE Waldorf

Edward P. Keefe buys meat for MILLIONS of PEOPLE

EDWARD P. KEEFE, WHO HAS the tremendous job of buying the huge quantities of meats, vegetables, and other products of that kind, believes in getting out "to the market," as he puts it.

• If it is meats he is buying he goes direct to the packing plants. He knows meats of all kinds as few people do, and to him must go the credit for the fine, high quality beef, lamb, pork, etc., that millions of people enjoy in Waldorf specials.

• It is the difference between buying foods that are offered us and going out with a definite idea of what should be bought . . . and receiving it.

• One outstanding advantage of Waldorf buyers going direct to market is their personal contact with the wholesalers or producers. In this way, buyers are able to pick up valuable information on market trends and quality that would otherwise be a closed book to them.

Wednesday Specials
FRICASSEE OF SPRING LAMB with Egg Noodles Rolls and Butter 20c
Served from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.
FRIED SCALLOPS Tartar Sauce Cole Slaw Potatoes Rolls and Butter 35c
Served from 4 P.M. to 9 P.M.
NRA
J. J. Curry President
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$3 NRA
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TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
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SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
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Here it is always a matter of quality — real Hand Work and Pound Work are both featured.
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The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital $1,500,000
Surplus . . . $3,000,000
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French LINGERIE . . . and our own Copies Extraordinary Pieces Reduced 50%
Imported LINENS . . . Special Group Reduced 50% Dinner Cloths . . . Tea Cloths . . . Luncheon Sets
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Annual Pre-Inventory Sale
739 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Reductions throughout ranging from 10% to 50%
S-W-E-A-T-E-R-S FOR WOMEN
2.50 - 3.50 - 5.00 - 7.50 - 10.50
100 Selection of Botany Wool Jumpers, Special Assortment, and Lightweight Waistite Cardigans, in eight colors . . . 2.50
60 Selection of Silk and Wool Jumpers . . . 3.50
275 Heavy Botany Jumpers and 25 Silk and Wool Jumpers, in fancy stitch. Original prices up to $18.50 . . . 5.00
200 Heavy Botany Cardigans, Botany Pullovers, in V and turtle neck models; and a few Cashmere Pullovers. Original prices up to $18.50 . . . 7.50
110 Lambs' Wool and Cashmere Pullovers and Cardigans, and Pure Cashmere Pullovers in lace stitch. Original prices up to $22.50 . . . 10.50
LADIES' COATS and CAPES
A Large Variety of Models Priced at
25.00 - 27.50 - 35.00 - 45.00
IT WILL PAY YOU TO ATTEND OUR SALE

$7.77
Evening sandals; white pumps and ties; dress ties; street shoes. Also a few Arnold Authentics.

$6.66
Street shoes; semi-dress ties; tailored pumps; dress pumps are included in this group.
Some wonderful values, but many broken sizes. Were $6.50 to $10.50. $5.55
½ Yearly SALE
Here are outstanding values . . . fine shoes for both men and women at prices you are not likely to see again for a long time. Bargains like these are scarce, nowadays.
7.45 MEN'S SHOES 8.45
Mostly fine calf at this price
PRICES AS LOW AS WE'VE EVER OFFERED
Kid and Kangaroo. In all sizes
ARNOLD GLOVE GRIP BOOT SHOP Hotel Statler
BOSTON

Code Boosts Socks 108 P. C. as Shown At Public Inquiry

Consumers' Board Has Its First Real Chance in 'NRA Circus'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—The well-advertised public inquiry into the effect of NRA codes on prices opened modestly this morning with a charge by the Consumers' Advisory Board that the price of socks manufactured by a mill in Tennessee had gone up 108 per cent.

Although the morning was devoted almost exclusively to this one single example of alleged excessive price boosts under the shelter of NRA, with the consumers' board getting the worst of the argument—those who have been waiting for weeks to air their complaints promised more startling revelations later when they aim their shafts at the steel and other major industries.

The hearings furnish the great opportunity for the Consumers' Advisory Board. For the first time it has a chance to champion publicly the interest of the consumer. In fact the whole affair was arranged primarily to assuage the injured feelings of the board, which feels it has not had its fair share of publicity in the NRA circus.

An additional reason has been General Johnson's annoyance over a running fire of attack for price-boosting at a time when he has not been able to put prices up as fast as he would wish, and the Administration is bending every effort to this same higher price level objective.

He is of course anxious to ferret out any manufacturer who has been taking advantage of a code to boost his prices unduly and has indicated his willingness to act in every case where such an abuse can be demonstrated in the hearing. But he is conscious also of some irony in the fact that he is being criticized more widely for doing what he is required to do by law than for not succeeding as well as was intended.

The case of high-priced socks from Tennessee provides a typical example of the basis for price-boosting charges. The president of the mill verified the facts: i. e., that the price on a certain brand of sock had gone up by 108 per cent. He explained that this was due largely to the increase in wages he had to pay. His explanation was immediately verified by the executive director of the hosiery code authority, who said he was surprised the price had not gone even higher considering industrial conditions in the area previous to enactment of the code.

Consumer Board officials indicated that they had 46,000 different price-boosting complaints which involved 25 different industries.

Boiling Amphitheater in Glow of Southern Sunset

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—New Zealand Government Publicity Photo

Family of Geysers in North Island

Sights Not to Be Seen Anywhere Else Greet Visitor to New Zealand's National Park in Maori Country of Rotorua

Blowholes and Hot Pools Mark Road to Rotorua Thermal Area

Lone Watcher's Telescope Sweeps Vast Mountain Tract in District Where Wild Horses Graze and Maoris Have Their Towns

By Hugh C. Jenkins

(Last of Three Articles)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WANGANUI, N. Z. — At the eastern end of Lake Taupo are to be found several gullies in are to be found several gullies in which are permanent hot springs continually bubbling up. Although these streams emerge on the surface very close to each other, sometimes within a few feet, they apparently follow very different channels, for they each bear or are impregnated with, dissimilar minerals. One will be an alum spring, another sulphur, another soda, another iron. For the convenience of visitors the Government has been responsible for the erection of bath houses.

These springs evidently travel for a long way underground before their emergence and consequently they are affected by earth tremors which take place at considerable distances. For instance, some of the mineral springs which emerge at Taupo were noticeably hotter and contained fine white sand after the Napier earthquake on Feb. 3, 1931.

Hot springs, blow holes and warm pools of water are features of the country between Taupo and Rotorua and these can frequently be seen from the road, they being easily discernible, first because of the steam rising and second because the water is impregnated with silica which is deposited on the surrounding rocks, turning them to an ashy white. The constant upthrust of the hot water wears away the rocks with which it comes in contact and these grim apertures are given such names as Hell's Gates, Devil's Cauldron, Dragon's Mouth. Wild horses are about the only animals which live in this forbidding country, but in the valley of the Waikato, by assiduous efforts, some excellent pastures have been established and on these pastures is the rabbit in excessive numbers.

The road eventually turns away from the river and goes over the shoulder of a remarkable mountain. This mountain stands a lone sentinel in the center of the active thermal region and a climb to its summit is worth the effort. Up a zigzag path, passing steaming cliffs and worked-out craters the summit is reached by easy stages. Here more than one surprise is in store, the first being the greeting extended to the visitors by a lone watcher of the hills. He will probably comment on the fact that all of the party have not arrived at the top and inquire concerning their doings. His knowledge of the party's doings seems inexplicable. The mystery is soon solved, however, when he explains that by the aid of a powerful telescope he has kept the party under observation to see that no fires are lighted in the afforestation area. Should a fire be so lighted then he immediately telephones to the Forestry Headquarters and a scout, riding a motorcycle, is soon on the scene. The telescope is however, available for another purpose, and the lone watcher of the hills will point out the points of interest, the many-colored lakes, the distant capes and bays along the East Coast and in the center of the Bay of Plenty, the smoking and steaming White Island. The country between the mountain and the coast is a deep green, but in this emerald setting are nearly 30 lakes, each with its own distinctive coloring. These lakes are either old craters or subsidences caused by earthquake and eruption. White Island marks the continuance of the volcanic line which runs up to Fiji and Tonga in the tropics. Descending the mountain one has time to notice the many colors of the soils and rocks, and because of their presenting every shade the pile is appropriately named Rainbow Mountain.

The next place of interest is Waimangu and Frying Pan Flat. Under barren hills, scarred by many stone missiles, is an open crater covered with a crust of silica, sulphur and ash. On this Flat, anyone may start a blow-hole for himself by simply poking a stick into the surface covering. This simple operation is followed by a piping-up of steam. Out of the cliff side belches steam from blowholes, the steam and water play at regular intervals and are apparently associated with similar phenomena on White Island some 30 miles away, for they apparently act in harmony with each other. When a hole in White Island gets swamped with water it forces the blowhole on Frying Pan Flat to play.

At the end of the Flat is a grim-looking pool. The Maori name for this is Waimangu, which means black water. Here was once one of the wonders of the world, namely, a geyser which played without any prior warning, about once a day, sending up water, débris and steam to a height of some 1600 feet. The fissure which causes Waimangu reaches deep down into the earth. With each descent to lower levels the slower is water to turn into steam.

Tremendous heat is therefore captured within the fissures of the earth and when this pent force overcomes the resistance of the water accumulated above it the explosion or eruption takes place. In the case of Waimangu the eruption was an awe-inspiring sight, accompanied with a deafening roar. Unfortunately for sightseers, the lip of Waimangu has broken, permitting 14 feet of the water to drain away, with the result that the geyser is not sufficiently sealed to force it to "play."

Some idea of the depth of the fissures which are necessary for the formation of geysers can be gathered by observing the Blue Geyser at Rotorua. This plays to a few feet above ground level, yet the fissure has been traced to a depth of some 1400 feet.

The town of Rotorua is half surrounded by the lake of that name. There are two Maori villages, one on either side of the town. Ohinemutu is on the lakeside, and there the Maori may be seen cooking food in the native manner. The food is placed in flax nets and suspended in a boiling pool. The possession of a boiling pool in one's back garden is a considerable convenience, and this prompted one Maori to assist nature in the matter by digging a hole not far from his own back door.

Next morning he found that nature had completed the work by removing the yard and leaving only the boiling pool within the fences.

Whakarewarewa, the village which lies away from the lake is the real show place. Here is a model pa, or village. Here geysers play, and pools throw up mud in grotesque shapes. Here a cold stream and within a yard a boiling one. Steam floats across the landscape. Maori guides pass wearing a mixture of native and European costume and speaking the soft "lipial" tongue which bears witness of their migrations across the Pacific Ocean 10 centuries ago. Here is no "solid earth." Nature is king; and the king is a playboy, making mud pies and spoiling them again.

All the progress of the world is here forgot for we are standing at the beginnings of time.

Men Cooks to 'Invade' New Hampshire Homes

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 10—No longer need Manchester husbands burn the bacon or fry the eggs to a crisp, for a new course at the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences has been organized "for men only."

Miss Mildred Bangs, instructor in the home economics department of Manchester High School, West, has been assigned to teach men the gentle art of cultivated cooking. The experiment is new, but promises to attract husbands who have long waited in hunger while the cook of the house plays "just one more" rubber of bridge. Grilled dishes, casserole cooking, planked steak dinners, buffet suppers, and individually favorite dishes are to be part of the course.

So far, however, nothing has been said about inviting hungry wives to give the men an examination.

Churches of Boston Study German Act

The stand of the Pastors Emergency Federation of Germany in defiance of Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller to impose by edict a dictatorship over the German Evangelical Church furnishes a timely example for the church in America, the Rev. Dr. Lewis O. Hartman, editor of Zion's Herald, declared at the closing session of the annual meeting of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

Dr. Hartman discussed the tendency in the United States to seek the impairment of religious freedom by government action. In elaborating his point, he cited the case of a student pacifist and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church who declined to take military training in a university and was suspended for his action. The Maryland Court of Appeals upheld the suspension.

The speaker, following an analysis of the present situation in American Protestantism, made an earnest plea for a "deeper penetration of the gospel into the life of the individual," and for a "wider application" of it to social and economic questions.

Incorporation Proposed For Bishop of Arctic

OTTAWA, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Bishop of the Arctic, heretofore a title enjoyed by the churchman who administers the Anglican Church's far north diocese as part of the ecclesiastical province of Rupert's Land, will become an incorporated company, if a private bill to be presented for that purpose receives parliamentary approval at the forthcoming session.

Notice is publicly given in the current issue of the Canada Gazette that legislation will be sought to incorporate the Rt. Rev. Archibald Lang Fleming, and his successors in office, under the name of "Bishop of the Arctic." The purpose of the proposed incorporation is to enable the incumbent of the office to hold, manage and control real and personal property, affairs and interest of the diocese in matters affecting the Anglican Church, its officers and members.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

G. O. P. Powwow

There'll be a good bit of solid interest taken by-and-large by what remains of the Republican Party in Massachusetts in the powwow with certain chieftains which Carl A. Terry, chairman of the Republican state committee, has called for tomorrow in the Boston City Club. Former Governors Alvan T. Fuller, Channing H. Cox and Frank G. Allen are invited to be among those present.

Also—but not also-rans—are Gasper G. Bacon, Lieutenant-Governor; Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General; Brig.-Gen. Erland F. Fish, President of the State Senate, and Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, asked to this confab of the men behind the guns in the Grand Old Party hereabouts.

It wouldn't do to talk about candidates for state offices when such good fellows get together! There wouldn't be any hair-pulling, but some interests MIGHT clash. There's no telling.

Canny Carl Terry has asked the big party Medicine Men to get into one room and talk over the outlook for the '34 campaign.

Some Race!

Charles Francis Adams, very recently Secretary of the Navy, expert yachtsman and once treasurer of Harvard College, is still being mentioned as a possible candidate of the Republicans for Governor of Massachusetts.

Of course, Mr. Adams hasn't said a word. He would probably say "preposterous," "impossible," or even "amusing." But so far as known he hasn't.

No doubt, doubtless, and without doubt, the Republicans are looking interestedly at all the trial balloons just now.

But—Friends, Romans, Republicans—wouldn't a race between the redoubtable Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who holds the Governor's cup in his hands, and "Skipper" Charles Francis Adams, who has piloted yacht defenders before now, be a sight which nautical eyes would just love to see!

Whether the one-time Secretary of the Navy and veteran sailor will get into the Governor's Cup Race is another one of those things that are "just around the corner."

Mansfield's Promises

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield can't increase salaries of firemen, policemen and teachers just as he had made an inaugural promise he'd do. He'd like to do just this. But he's not allowed, so his corporation counsel, Henry E. Foley, tells him. No sir; Mr. Mayor must ask the Massachusetts Legislature now in session if he can't go that far toward restoring the cuts made in city employees' salaries under the reduction order inaugurated last April.

It will cost the city about $400,000 more in pay rolls, but a promise is a promise with Mr. Mansfield, even if it's made on the political stump.

It's Your Guess

James Roosevelt, son of one Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of these United States of America, called on Governor Ely yesterday afternoon.

That made the naturally politically curious ask some questions, but all young Mr. Roosevelt would say was that he had "had a very pleasant little talk with the Governor."

But he didn't say just what he and the apostle of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York had in political common or as subject of conversation.

No, James Roosevelt threw no light on that seemingly innocent interview under the golden Bulfinch dome and we're still guessing what it's all about.

Green Invited

Mayor Mansfield extended an invitation today to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to come to Boston and speak at the formal launching of Boston's emergency relief campaign. The big meeting is to be held in Symphony Hall next Monday night.

Mr. Green is asked by Mr. Mansfield to speak in behalf of the part the labor division is expected to take in the coming campaign.

Mr. Green was told by wire in the formal invitation from City Hall that 110 charitable organizations are to be assisted by the big drive. The Governor, the Mayor, as well as Mr. Green are scheduled to do the most of the speaking.

"Indebted to his imagination for his facts," was the way the Mayor took to stamp out a rumor which he was asked to verify or deny at the City Hall today. "Those are not my words," he said, "but they'll apply to this story."

Vatican's Removal Of Nuncio Ending Tension at Prague

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 10—Tension which has been existing the past few months and which threatened an open breach between Czechoslovakia and the Vatican, is removed by the transfer of Signor Pietro Circiaci, Papal Nuncio in Prague, to Lisbon.

Signor Circiaci, who played an important part in drawing up an arrangement between the Vatican and Czechoslovakia, caused some misgivings to the Government here by signing an open letter to Rev. Andreas Hlinka, priest and leader of the Slovak autonomous movement, which is considered interference in Czechoslovakia's internal affairs.

The settlement is welcomed here as a sign that the modus vivendi which has been awaiting ratification for some time will now become an accomplished fact. Thus the issue is politically important to Czechoslovakia, since ratification involves the Vatican's acknowledgment of this state's boundaries, particularly toward Hungary, and would therefore be a serious blow to Hungary's territorial revision tactics.

Dr. Eduard Beneš has energetically worked to achieve this end for a long time past and high hopes of its early achievement are now entertained here.

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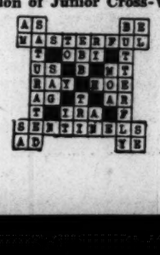

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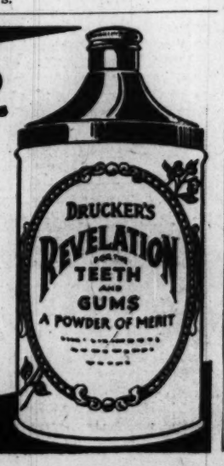

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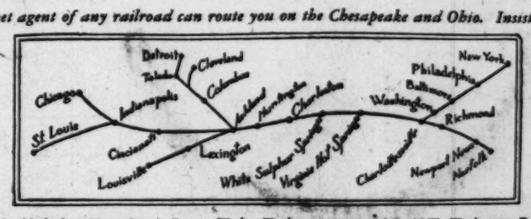


Send for booklet "How to Spend a Day or a Week in Washington." 329 17th St., N.W. Washington, D.C.
CHESAPEAKE and OHIO

Order to Destroy Files Confirmed By Postal Clerk

(Continued from Page 1)

the T. A. T. since 1930, who was chief witness this morning.

Mr. Lindbergh's services "were extremely valuable," witness said. He received a $10,000 retainer as chairman of the company's technical committee. When consolidation of T. A. T. with Western Air Express occurred, and after a postal contract had been obtained by the joint company, 25,000 shares of T. A. T. stock, worth $10 a share, were turned over to the Colonel. Assuming that the latter would wish to realize cash from the transaction, Mr. Sheaffer urged that the stock should not be recorded in his name, since the sale of so large a block of stock by one of his prominence "would excite attention."

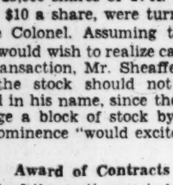
Award of Contracts

Most of the testimony today dealt with negotiations leading up to the award of air mail contracts in 1930 and 1931. Testimony showed that Mr. Brown was on intimate terms with officials of the big air lines and that he consulted with them as to the qualifications which should go into the contracts. One of these qualifications required ability to do night flying. Witness agreed that such a qualification, at the time the contracts were awarded, virtually excluded all but the "three biggest companies."

Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama is attempting to show that collusion existed between the Postmaster-General's office and the air-mail companies which were seeking mail contracts; and that in the case of T. A. T. the large number of Republican officials who were connected with the corporation facilitated its efforts.

Particular attention is being given to testimony by Mr. Erle Halliburton that he, in conjunction with Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo, now Senator from California, offered to carry mail across the continent at a rate of $3.67 a pound less than the Government was then paying. A contract was refused to Mr. Halliburton.

BIRMINGHAM, ENG.



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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Agriculture talk	Hill Billy Girls	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Babe Ruth Club	popular	Soloist; orch.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	The Wizard of Oz.	Chore Man; music	The Melodeers
6:00	"Housing Problem in	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	the British Isles"	records; talks	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; music	"Black and Blue".	CBS dance music
6:45	Lowell Thomas	Your Folks & Mine	Happy Minstrel	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	NBC dance music.	Myrt and Marge.	Reports; news
7:15	John Herrick; orch.	"Billy Bachelor".	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music.
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter.	After Dinner Revue	Ensemble; chorus.	Talk, "Taxation".
7:45	Irene Rich, talk	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter	Local dance music.
8:00	Network serial	BaronMunchausen;	Vocal trio; orch.	String ensemble
8:15	mystery story	Steeden Orch.	Edwin C. Hill	Vocal program
8:30	Dangerous Paradise.	Newspaper sketch.	Albert Spalding;	"As I See It"
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Organ recital	soloists; orch.	Lloyd Huntley and
9:00	20,000 Years in Sing	Troubadours, with	Philadelphia Orch.	his orchestra
9:15	Sing, sketch	Walter Huston.	Stoopnagle-Budd	Organ recital
9:30	John McCormack,	Fred Allen's Revue;	Lombardo Orch.;	Le Paradis Band
9:45	tenor; orchestra	soloists orch.	Burns and Allen.	Reports; news
10:00	Lopez Orchestra; so-	Barnyard Music	Fred Waring's	Program from the
10:15	loists; trio	and male quartet	Pennsylvanians	Boston Arena.
10:30	Rines Orchestra	National Forum:	Soloist; 2 pianos	Gerry Harrison
10:45	News flashes	speaker program.	Reports; news	Kostelanetz Or-
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Charles Hector and	chestra; soloists
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs	NBC soloist	his orchestra	Vocal program
11:30	"The Witch of Endor,"	Jack Denny and	Jack Little and his	Sign off
11:45	sketch	his orchestra	orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:00 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:00 WEEI, Henrietta Schumann, concert pianist.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: "Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers," forest service playlet; Harvey Hays, readings; Blaufuss's Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:00 WAAB, Address by Eugene R. Black, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, from Boston Chamber of Commerce.
2:00 WEEI, Silver Lining Hour: Oliver C. Elliot, speaker; soloists.
2:30 WBZ, University Extension course, James A. Moyer, director.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: Music—Hansel and Gretel in Germany.
2:30 WAAB, All-request program of classical recordings.
3:30 WNAC, "Japanese and American Relations in 1934," Thomas Harrison.
3:45 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music artist recital.
4:30 WBZ, "Music Magic"; soloists and orchestra.
4:30 WNAC, "A New Police Official Views His Job," Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Police Commissioner of New York City.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News." Henry Edsen Williams.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Carlos Gardel, Argentine baritone; concert orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Captain Diamond's Adventures," dramatized sea story.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees; guest soloists.
8:15 WAAB, "The New England Council and the New Year," Henry D. Sharpe.
8:30 WNAC, "The Voice of America," with Prof. William Lyon Phelps; Cal Tinney; soloists; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic story of the West.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Robert Benchley, humorist; Howard Marsh; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "The World Goes to War," dramatization.
9:30 WAAB, California Melodies: Raymond Paige's Orchestra; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, New England Sled Dog Club program.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:30 WNAC, "Over the Camera Man's Shoulder," Alton Blackington.
11:00 WNAC, Telegraphic hockey report, Bruins-Chicago, Frank Ryan.
11:15 WAAB, "Buenos Aires—A City Without Depression," Edward Tomlinson, commentator, from Buenos Aires.

His Piano 'Talks'

By Bridgman, Vancouver—
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Egon Petri

Boston Music School Adds Two Teachers

Two more outstanding musicians are about to join the faculty of the Malkin Conservatory of Music, already distinguished by such instructors as Mr. Arthur Fiedler, Mme. Eva Gauthier, Mr. Arturo Vita and Mr. Roger Sessions.

Mr. Joseph Malkin, director of the conservatory, announces that Mr. Egon Petri, one of the foremost of modern pianists, will begin a 12-weeks' course on April 2, and in October will return for the entire ensuing season. Mr. Arnold Schoenberg, composer, will continue, as a member of the faculty, the courses in harmony and composition which he started in November. Jean Lefranc, violinist, and Alois Vondrak, double-bass player, both of whom are first desk men of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, have also joined the faculty and will begin teaching there at the start of the second semester, on Feb. 8.

The institution will grant a few partial scholarships to students of the violin and 'cello, for which examinations will be held at the conservatory on Jan. 27.

'Racket' Suspects Remanded to Jail In New Hampshire

MANCHESTER, N.H., Jan. 10 (AP)—Two more arraignments in what police call a wholesale automobile insurance racket took place today, with Arthur Wood of Boston, a former Massachusetts master in chancery, and Mrs. Margaret Griffin, wife of a Boston policeman, facing Municipal Court.

Both were accused of obtaining money under false pretense. Wood, who is about 40, was held in $5000 bail and Mrs. Griffin, 35, in $1000 bail, as they pleaded not guilty and in default of bail were remanded to the county jail.

Two others, allegedly involved in a widespread swindle of insurance companies through falsified automobile accident injury claims, already are awaiting action by the grand jury here, while three other persons implicated by local authorities in the case are under arrest at Boston.

Mrs. Griffin and Wood were arrested in Boston yesterday along with Wood's wife, a brother, Warren Wood, and Raymond Femino. They were arraigned on fugitive warrants in Boston Municipal Court, where Mrs. Griffin and Wood waived extradition. Mrs. Wood was released on her own recognizance and Warren Wood and Femino, who said they would fight extradition, were held in $10,000 and $5000 bail, respectively.

Peterson was arrested here several days ago with Donald Hodgson, also of Manchester, whom he served as an assistant. Hodgson came here from Boston two years ago. He operated the office through which the alleged frauds were claimed by police to have been perpetrated.

Hodgson is being held in $5000 bail on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, a charge to which he pleaded not guilty when arraigned. Peterson is under $1000 bail.

Allegedly false insurance claims, running as high as $1600, and based on reputed accidents in some of which persons' names did not actually exist, were the basis of the charges.

County Solicitor John J. Sheehan said he would recommend that the Grand Jury, excused last week, be recalled for a special session to handle the cases. He said the names of Manchester physicians were forged to fake injury claims and that counterfeit police reports were made.

Yale Students Lead in Rhodes Scholars Election

More Candidates Competed This Year Than Ever Before

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWARTHMORE, Penna., Jan. 10—The list of Rhodes Scholars elected for 1934, subject to the approval of the Rhodes Trustees, was announced by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, President of Swarthmore College and American Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, today.

There were 658 candidates in this year's competition, the largest number in the history of the scholarships. The number of applicants for Rhodes Scholarships has now broken all records four years in succession. The 529 men who applied in 1930 was the largest number up to that time. In 1931 there were 584 and in 1932 there were 618.

Among the men recommended in the various states to district committees Yale University leads this year with nine in various districts. There were seven men recommended from Princeton, six from Harvard, three from the University of Virginia, and two each from 14 colleges and universities and one each from 42 colleges and universities.

The 32 men elected represent 26 states, six states having two men each and the others one. They are: Samuel T. Adams, of Tucson, Ariz.; Murray Kirkwood, of Medford, Mass.; Thornton L. Page, John M. Templeton, George A. Gordon Jr. and Hugh T. Cunningham, of New Haven; Eugene T. Booth Jr., of Athens, Ga.; C. Lyman Emrich, of Champaign, Ill.; Richard M. Goodwin, Richard B. Schlatter and Daniel Boorstin, of Cambridge, Mass.; Willeroy Wells, of New York City; Wilfred Sellers, of Buffalo; Hedley Donovan, of Minneapolis; Norman R. Beers, of Columbia, Mo.; Harry Wilmer Jones, of St. Louis; Robert Henry Michelet, of Hanover, N. H.; Robert E. Pflaumer, John B. Oakes and Edward Dudley Johnson, of Princeton, N. J.; Robert W. Barnett, of Chapel Hill, N. C.; Robert Moore, of Boston; George McGhee, of Hebronville, Texas; Oscar Gass and Robert Hayter, of Portland, Ore.; Walter Chudnowsky, of Philadelphia; Joseph E. Hawkins Jr., of Providence, R. I.; Chauncy D. Harris and Morgan Sibbett, of Provo, Utah; Herbert C. Pollock, of University, Va.; E. Kenneth McClaskey, of Pullman, Wash., and Charles R. Sleeth, of Morgantown, W. Va.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"NO MORE LADIES" (Plymouth). Melvyn Douglas in A. E. Thomas' new comedy. Reviewed yesterday. 8:30.

"ALL THE KING'S HORSES" (Shubert). Pleasant musical romance of one of those small but colorful European kingdoms—with two Americans visiting in it. 8:30.

"CRIMINAL-AT-LARGE" (Tremont). Pauline Frederick in an Edgar Wallace detective-mystery play. Audiences are placing weight on the edges of their seats. 8:20.

"WHATEVER POSSESSED HER" (Wilbur). Raymond Moore presents this farce for a second week before taking it to New York. 8:20.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Byways of Bangkok," travelogue; Edgar Kennedy comedy; "Popeye"—cartoon; Donald Novis in musical comedy feature; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

METROPOLITAN—"Mr. Skitch," with Will Rogers and Zasu Pitts. Technicolor musical comedy. Stage show includes Mary McCormic's singing and some spectacular aerial somersaults by a group of acrobats. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:44, 7:34, 10:24.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Havana Widows" and "Hell and High Water." Not being reviewed. Paramount at 9:04, 11:39 a. m.; 2:14, 4:49, 7:24, 9:59. Fenway at 2:24, 5, 7:36, 10:12.

STATE—Eddie Cantor in "Roman Scandals." Not being reviewed. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55.

KEITH'S—"Flying Down to Rio," with Ginger Rogers, Fred Astaire and Dolores Del Rio. Background of Rio de Janeiro scenery, mostly seen from the air. Vincent Youmans' music. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"Fog," with Mary Brian and Reginald Denny. A mystery story which takes place on a liner as it slips over the foggy Atlantic. "Amos 'n' Andy" in person. 10:20 a. m., 1:25, 4:26, 7:22, 10:18.

MODERN—"Alice in Wonderland." 9:05, 11:50 a. m.; 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

SCOLLAY—Joe E. Brown in naval comedy—"Son of a Sailor." 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:05, 9:45.

UPTOWN—Leslie Howard in "Berkeley Square." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:48.

Other Events

LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM—"Is America Going Fascist?"—lecture by J. B. Mathews, national chairman of the league. Rev. George L. Paine will also speak. In Franklin Union Hall, 41 Berkeley St. 8.

PARK STREET CLUB—Debate. Resolved: That the National Industrial Recovery Act Should Be Made Permanent. In Boston City Club. 7:30.

UNITARIAN CLUB—Dr. Clarence Skinner will speak on the mission of the Free Church of America. Hotel Somerset. 8.

TOMORROW

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lecture: "The Making and Mining of Coal." A film shows the processes of mining anthracite in Pennsylvania. Emphasis is placed on the formation of coal in the carboniferous era. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Mrs. Andrew J. George speaks on "Some Problems at Washington." 11 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "American Art II." by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

CITY PLANNING LECTURE—Sir Raymond Unwin speaks on "The Place of Imagination in City Planning," in the fifth and last of his public lectures. Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street. 2:30.

LAURENCE BINYON—Lectures on William Blake. In large lecture hall, Fogg Museum. 4.

Emma Goldman Allowed To Visit in United States

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Miss Emma Goldman, known throughout the world a quarter of a century ago as an anarchist and deported to Russia in 1919, yesterday was permitted by the Labor Department to reënter the United States for 90 days to visit relatives.

She promised in applying to the Bureau of Immigration that if permitted to return she would not engage in political activities. The name under which Miss Goldman made application was Mrs. James Colton. She is married to a Welsh coal miner and claims British citizenship.

The department in issuing the permit acted, an announcement said, under the authority of two statutes which permit aliens who have been deported to reënter the country with permission of the Secretary of Labor.

Kansas Law Students Shown 'Force' of Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA Kan., Jan. 10—Two students were expelled from the law school of Washburn College, Jan. 4, and several others placed on probation because of disorderly conduct at parties, allegedly from intoxication.

Some of those punished were reported to be under the influence of liquor and others were punished because they were responsible for the parties. An effort is being made by Dean Harry K. Allen of the law school to enforce the prohibitory law of the State and this is the first occasion that such strict disciplinary action has been necessary.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy with slight temperature change tonight; Thursday fair and slightly warmer; minimum tonight slightly above freezing.

Maine: Generally fair and warmer tonight and Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday; warmer Thursday and in the north portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday; warmer Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing west or southwest winds becoming fresh, and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 6:20 p. m., Thursday 6:42 a. m. Height of tides 8.3 feet, 9.8 feet. Light all vehicles at 5 p. m.

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P. R. MALLESON, Idas Valley, Stellenbosch

NRA Standard Of Quality Set To Club Women

Intelligent Buyers' Strike Defended by Mrs. Poole in Economic Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—By an intelligent "buyers' strike," women will play the star part in making over economic life in the United States, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, forecast today, as she opened the annual meeting of her board of directors at federation headquarters here.

"A quality standard established and maintained," is the slogan Mrs. Poole proposed for the federation's coöperation with the National Recovery Administration and its fight against the return of the sweat shop and child labor. "That can only be realized," she declared, "by acquiring a knowledge of the art of buying, which frankly we do not have."

Mrs. Poole told the women, "I believe this is the greatest challenge yet given us. If attained it will make the greatest contribution to a stable tomorrow of any group."

Schedules of Fair Prices

Weekly reports on the financial pages of newspapers giving the housewife the scale of prices she should pay for staple articles were proposed by the federation president. While the reports would vary geographically, they would give a maximum and minimum for fair prices, she pointed out.

The club leaders were asked by Mr. Clarence Pickett, of the subsistence homestead division of the Department of the Interior to lend their assistance in establishing centers for training handicraft teachers to help the unemployed. There is no better relief for the depressed attitude of the unemployed than a privilege of carrying on handicraft work in a little shop, in Mr. Pickett's view. He cited as an instance the training of ex-coal miners to make handmade furniture, do weaving and carving, leather work and hand blacksmithing. The first handicraft school is being established in an abandoned hotel at Bathalum, Va.

"If such an enterprise as this is to be successful it will not be because it has government support but it will be because public opinion, as formed through the efforts of women groups such as this, representing hundreds of thousands of women throughout the country, see the spiritual, æsthetic, commercial and therapeutic value of handicraft in our society today, Mr. Pickett said.

Another Friendship Tour

The president's report, marking a half-way mark in her administration, called attention to the "dire condition of public education in this country," expressed alarm at the "continued wave of crime," recorded the success of last summer's world friendship tour of club women to Europe, and told plans of a trip this year to Cuba, the Canal Zone, Hawaii, the Philippines, China and Japan.

The view was expressed that the National Council of Women with which the federation is affiliated should retain its function as a clearing house for national groups and not attain to become a super-women's organization.

Calling attention to important national problems which may face the federation in the future, Mrs. Poole said that "prohibition is far from settled, now that repeal is a fact," and pointed to the increasing interest in some form of sterilization of certain classes of people. Turning to world affairs, she said she was more and more convinced that "moral disarmament must precede actual disarmament."

A cheering note in her report was the news that club membership has turned the corner and that the federation's treasury is sound. The official organ, the Club Woman, is not yet out of danger, she said, urging subscriptions.

Mrs. Edward Dexter Knight, chairman of the board of trustees, reported that $121,002 has been contributed to the foundation fund of the federation, which has a goal of $1,000,000 for the federation and $1,000,000 for the states.

The directors' meetings will last through Saturday. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be guest at a dinner on Friday evening.

Utterback to Run Again

BANGOR, Maine, Jan. 10 (AP)—Representative John G. Utterback announced today his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for re-election as Representative from the Third Maine District, according to word from Washington.

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"A" MILK

Allies of Recovery

Upper and Center—
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Lower—© Bachrach

Upper—Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, President, General Federation of Women's Clubs. Center—Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson, Vice-President. Lower—Dr. Josephine L. Peirce, Second Vice-President.

Mrs. Roosevelt Asks Pupil Reaction To Relief Fund Lunches

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—To be sure that school lunches, paid for with federal relief funds, are being served in the best possible manner, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt visited several Washington public schools at the noon hour yesterday.

One thing the President's wife wanted to find out was whether the children who are given free lunches feel that there is a stigma attached to it and whether other children point at them and say, "Oh, they're on relief."

Some principals told her that they were guarding against this by inviting other children in to share the hot lunches from time to time. In the larger schools with the necessary facilities, cafeteria tickets are issued to all the children so that no one knows who is paying for them and who is not. But this, Mrs. Roosevelt was told, is impossible in the smaller elementary schools.

The President's wife made her way from school to school in her blue roadster, accompanied by Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, vice-president of the board of education. Mrs. Roosevelt arrived back at the White House in time for luncheon with the wives of Cabinet members, but she ate little because she had partaken of chicken pattie and ice cream at a luncheon arranged in her honor at one of the schools.

Winter Halts Salvaging

Before operations were suspended for the winter the sunken steamship Islander, in Stevens Passage, Alaska, had been raised from a depth of 365 feet to within 100 feet of the surface.

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The Editor's Puzzle

218

We seem to have
~~Having~~ lost much of
our pioneering instinct,
for there are thousands of
square miles in the U. S.
~~that are~~ unexplored land
~~where the hand of the~~
~~white man so far as we~~
~~have any records has~~
~~ever set foot~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Town Hall Award For Public Service Goes to McDonald

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan 10—The Town Hall Club's distinguished service medal, the organization's highest award, which is bestowed yearly on the man or woman performing what the body regards as the highest public service during the year, was bestowed on Mr. James G. McDonald, League of Nations High Commissioner for German Refugees, last night. The honor is a recognition of Mr. McDonald's efforts on behalf of these expatriates.

Between $25,000,000 and $50,000,000 will be required to rehabilitate this homeless group, Mr. McDonald told the club. As many as 12 governments and twice that number of large private organizations will take the lead in the reconstruction work.

The immediate problem, in Mr. McDonald's opinion, consists in relieving France, which now shelters about half of the total of refugees, so that it will not be forced to close its doors to others. If France is not to suffer for her hospitality, much of this burden must be distributed throughout other countries. Then France can continue to offer asylum to those who find they must leave Germany in the future.

The High Commissioner stressed that the problem was not merely a Jewish problem. Fully half of the private organizations aiding in the resettlement work, he said, are non-Jewish. The responsibility of caring for these refugees, he added, devolves upon all those who believe in justice, liberty and freedom of conscience.

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Parfait Cranberry Jelly
17 oz. tin
2 for 25c

Duchess Apple Butter 38-oz. jar 17c
Tartan Brand Peanut Butter, 1-lb. jar .. 15c
S. & C. Stuffed Manzanilla Olives, 9-oz. tall bottle 23c

Tartan Brand
No. 2½ Can
3 for 85c

Fancy Large California Prunes, 3 lbs. for 45c
Tartan Brand Fancy Crushed Corn (Golden Bantam or Shoe Peg) #2 tins, 6 for ... 75c
Tartan Pure Concord Grape Juice in pint bottles, 3 for 40c
Huntley & Palmer Caviar Toast or Hors D'Ouvres Biscuits, 35c; 3 for $1

S. & C. Mince Meat in 2 lb. Jars
30c

Tartan Green Gage Peeled Plums, #2½ can, 3 for 79c
Tartan Brand Apple Sauce, #2½ tin, 3 for 39c
Tartan Brand Sauer Kraut, #3 tin, 3 for 39c
Tartan Hand Packed Tomatoes
No 2 Tin
6 for 70c

Hurff's Baked Beans in a #3 tin, 3 for ... 27c
Tartan Brand Red Kidney Beans, #2 tin, 3 for 35c
Large Package of Rinso Soap Flakes 20c
S. & S. White Floating Soap, 10 cakes for 39c
Tartan Brand Crushed Quick Oats, 3 packages for 20c

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Argentine Visitors Report Boston and New York Unlike

They're Here to Bring About Improved Understanding

To bring about better understanding and promote good will between the United States and Argentina, nine prominent citizens of Buenos Aires visited Boston yesterday and today left for New Haven, Conn., where they will be the guests of Yale University.

The group which is sponsored by the Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norte Americano of Buenos Aires consists of teachers, a chemist, lawyer, doctor, notary, student and a judge of the Supreme Court of Argentina. Mr. N. O. Mateluna, an American engineer who has spent many years in Brazil working on railway problems for that Government, is accompanying the group to answer questions and generally to interpret American ideas and institutions.

Interviewed last night, Mr. Mateluna said that this is the first of many groups which are planning similar trips to the United States to study public utilities, educational and political institutions, in order to carry back to their people a true picture of American life and aims. They have been to New York universities and, following their visit to Yale, will go to Philadelphia and Washington.

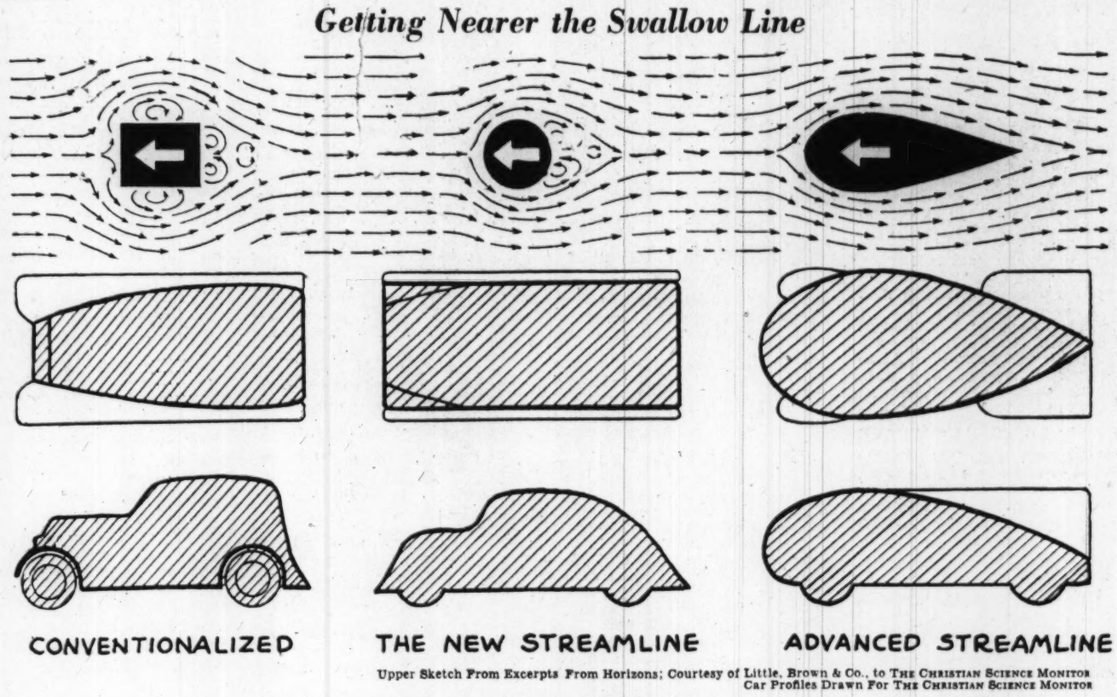
Already the group has formulated many new ideas concerning institutions and cities, though the members of the party are of different professions. They were surprised to find out that though Yale and Harvard were far better known than Boston University, the latter institution had a larger student enrollment than the other two. They say they noticed a vast difference in the life in New York City and Boston. New York was a Wagnerian drama set to fast tempo, while Boston was slow, polite, and suggested more attention to morals.

The American Institute of International Relations, with headquarters in New York, and other civic organizations are coöperating in the effort to help the Argentines interpret American events.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, met the group yesterday while it was being guided through the Tech laboratories, and Dr. Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University entertained the guests at a luncheon at the University Club, personally conducting them on a tour of Boston University in the afternoon.

"There is a definite need for such groups from South America to visit the United States," said Dr. Cesar Diaz Cisneros, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Argentine and Professor of International Law at the University of La Plata, "for there is a growing volume of adverse propaganda being circulated in the various countries of South America by commercial interests in Europe."

Getting Nearer the Swallow Line



Upper Sketch From Excerpts From Horizons; Courtesy of Little, Brown & Co., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Car Profiles Drawn For THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

What Streamlining Actually Means

Top—How three different forms pass through air. Left—A square form meets resistance at the front, sides and rear. Center—This circular figure enters the air perfectly. But its rear sets up currents which hold the car back. Right—This figure is like the circle, except it has been tapered off to eliminate the rear-end eddy currents. Bottom—Top line of cars shows how the bodies are handled on the three types discussed in the accompanying article. Bottom shows profile. Obviously a complete streamline from profile is not obtainable as the car runs along a road. So the upper half of the tear-drop form is taken as the goal. Noting the centering of the mass, the conventional car has its center well to the rear, just the opposite to the streamline idea. The new streamline car has the mass center about in the middle, while the advance streamline car has its mass definitely forward, as in the streamline shown at the upper right corner.

Argentina Designs NRA To Meet Own Problems

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 10 (AP)—Pursuing a national reconstruction program, already under way with refunding of the internal debt and fixing of minimum prices for grain, the Government yesterday prepared a public works program to stimulate employment.

It was expected that $65,000,000 will be appropriated in this project. In addition there was talk of an $80,000,000 highway construction program to be financed by gasoline and other special taxes.

Car Builders Tackle Problem Of Bucking Heavy Wall of Air

Seek to Do for the Automobile What Modern Design Has Done for Airplane; Overcome Air Resistance for Economy and Speed

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Streamlining has become the automobile word of the moment. But its meaning has become confused, with two schools of thought using it at the New York Automobile Show in the Grand Central Palace this week.

"Streamline styling" represents one side of the picture. "Aerodynamic streamlining" represents the other. But many people are asking just what is streamlining, whether styling or aero-dynamic.

Aviation brought forth the present advanced knowledge about eliminating resistance in the air. And for all the public breathes the air, poets write about the breezes and novelists invoke the aid of high winds and even hurricanes, the air seems like nothing to people because they can't see it. It seems a completely soft and intangible medium. But the thing to remember is that "air plus speed" becomes a very solid substance.

Air might be considered as ethereal as a brick wall is solid. Yet let that air move along at 100 miles an hour against the brick wall and the masonry will crumple to the ground. Try to walk against even a 40-mile-an-hour wind and the push necessary to overcome this case of "air plus speed" will show how solid air can become.

Makes Its Own Wind

Now with the air still, an object moving through it makes that still air actually a wind as far as the object itself is concerned. Thus an airplane flying at 100 miles an hour in still air is being swept by a 100-miles-an-hour wind.

It is this very fact which makes flight possible, for modern transport airplanes weigh many tons yet they ride as though on a solid concrete road. And they are on a solid road made up of that formula, "air plus speed."

Early airplanes were made light. But no thought was given to the resistance of the air at high speed. When it was discovered how solid air could become with the addition of speed, then the air was treated as a real substance and methods evolved for sliding through this mass with the least resistance. This art was called "streamlining." And today's high speed planes owe their speeds of 200-400 miles an hour in large part to streamlining.

In any method of transportation, therefore, it has been learned that a complete knowledge of the substance through which it moves is absolutely necessary. Boats have long been efficient and beautiful. Water could be seen and simple experiments soon showed that a smooth flowing line, parting the water easily and letting it flow uninterrupted back to the rear of the boat, there to flow together again smoothly, made for speed and economy.

Making Scow of a Liner

Imagine the hull of a boat, however, with four big corner protuberances making it like a scow with humps at each corner. These are the fenders and wheels. Add a big box and a couple of more bulges dragging along the side, the spare wheel and the luggage compartment. Fasten a couple of big paddles at right angles. These are the license plates and bumpers sticking out the sides. Now hang two big pear-shaped objects out in front, the headlights and finally two big rudders fastened out like the paddles, representing the windshield. With all these objects dragging along just how fast would a boat go?

To get anywhere the engines would have to be enormous, the fuel consumption would be impossible, the speed never would get up very high and it would look about as ugly as possible.

A ridiculous picture? Yes! But just about what one gets on an automobile. An aviation engineer recently applied the same idea to a 70-mile-an-hour dirigible. Scaled up to size he estimated the drag of fenders, wheels, windshield, etc. With these this airship would hardly be able to go six miles an hour.

We stated back a bit that the substance through which a unit of transportation moves, be it boat, airplane, train, or automobile, must be allowed for good performance. Boats have had it for years. Airplanes now have it.

Railroads See Light

But trains and automobiles have only considered the medium on which they were running, their rails and highways, instead of the medium through which they ran. The railroads are out to correct it. And greater speed with tremendous economy and beauty is indicated in the new 100-miles-an-hour trains being built for western railroads. They are streamlined. They are designed for the medium through which they are running.

Automobiles have seen the trend. But they have not actually tried streamlining. But because streamlining has a certain beauty which comes with its flowing lines, lines based on function not fashion, the beauty has been borrowed. Thus we see the wheels covered with streamline "pants" and the rear sloping off a bit as the wind might be imagined to sweep. But it is not streamlining.

Streamlining must consider the shape of the entire mass to be moved, not the exterior trim, decorations or accessories. The perfect streamlining form for water or air is like a pear or tear drop—wide and round at front and tapering to the rear. This is because the suction at the rear causes more drag than the pressure at the front.

Any departure from this causes eddy currents or vortexes; miniature whirlpools of air, to be set up. Setting them up takes much energy and as they ply along the side of the vehicle, they add more drag.

Must Emulate Tear Drop

Thus it is apparent that the automobile properly designed to travel at the speeds used today must come as near to the tear drop as possible for maximum economy and speed, but primarily economy, for cars can be powered today to drive the present inheritance from the horse and buggy days at from 80 to 100 miles an hour without much difficulty. But ten miles to a gallon of gas is the best to expect under those circumstances. With streamlining properly carried out, 40 miles to a gallon at these speeds is expected.

Remembering that the effectiveness depends upon first, the correct shape of the mass and second the smoothness of its contour and any reader can look at the new cars and have a pretty fair idea of how far they are really streamlined.

With this year the first time any efforts have been made to make the mass correct, which is "aerodynamic streamline," instead of previous efforts to use streamlining as a decorative treatment for the ordinary humps and bumps in the contour, which is "streamline styling," it is interesting to see how far actual progress has been made in aero-dynamic streamlining for automobiles. This will be discussed in the next article.

Coöperatives Back Insured Deposits

The Massachusetts Coöperative League yesterday took sharp issue with a group of coöperative bankers who Monday filed protests against the proposed new state legislation giving 100 per cent guarantee to the safety of the shareholders' money.

Mr. Raymond P. Harold, president of the league, declared the protest represented but a small fraction of the coöperative executives and that of the 227 coöperative banks in the State, the executives of 200 have expressed approval of the guarantee provision.

This approval was interpreted at the State House as a significant indication of the confidence the coöperatives have in their own solvency, a solvency ably demonstrated to the public, which has not seen a single coöperative bank close its doors during the recent bad financial weather.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

A formidable collection of Old Masters adorns the walls of the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. British, French, German, Italian, Dutch painters may be seen in characteristic works. There are still-life studies, portraits and landscapes; there are romanticists and classicists.

A collection such as this helps to evoke the character of a day that is is past. It reminds us of the abundance of talent which existed two and three centuries ago. It reveals the concentration of the artist upon portrayals of rich and important people, the great skill in painting their finery, the meticulous technical proficiency in rendering details of their features.

At Vose's we see the stylish painting of the Englishmen. Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, sauve of brush, flattering in characterization. The Frenchmen, Nicholas Lancret, François Boucher, Claude Lorrain, J. B. S. Chardin, exhibit the respective tendencies toward the frivolous, the romantic attitude toward nature, and realistic still-life. Chardin could make portraits of sides of beef, copper kettles, and wooden pounding bowls. His craft, so fine, so discerning, is ancestor to the Post-Impressionist painters of still-life, who have not yet exhausted the potentialities of their chosen subjects.

Ferdinand Bol, contemporary of Rembrandt, and no doubt author of canvases which have been attributed to Rembrandt, is represented by a beautiful portrait of a woman whose delicate features are seen in an ambience of golden light.

How different Lucas Cranach with his clear pigment, sharp lineaments and indulgent ornament. His portraits seem washed clean of dark shadows; they stand out bold and bright.

Luca Giordano and Stefano Folchetti are authors of the Italian pictures. The exhibition is enjoyable and instructive, offering somewhat of a respite from controversial contemporary problems of fine art.

D. A.

Texas Still Biggest

A survey revealed that traveling at state expense is the largest single item in expenditures of Texas governmental departments.

Cost Report Omits Economy Recipe For Government

Bay State Commission's 18 'Pointers' Called Repetition by Jackson

How and where to cut the huge cost of government in Massachusetts gives the State Legislature something to think about today following filing of the report of the special commission on public expenditures with the clerk of the Senate.

The report contained no specific method by which substantial reductions in the cost of conducting the business of the Commonwealth could be recommended to the Legislature. For the commission's failure to do this, Mr. James Jackson, former Republican state treasurer, sharply criticized the report and declared that the commission "has not made the most of its opportunities."

Although Mr. Jackson, as a member of the commission, signed the report of the majority and agreed with most of its provisions, he says the commission's "general recommendations for economy are merely repetitions of those made a year ago by the Joint Special Committee on Public Expenditures. When I agreed to serve as a member of the commission, I was under the impression that its investigation would be conducted with a view toward substantially reducing the cost of government. Instead it has been satisfied to recommend few progressive changes, most of which are quite trivial with relation to the money saving involved."

The former state treasurer said that there were branches of the Government which were left unexplored in which large savings of public money might have been accomplished. One of these, he declared, is the expensive county government, the functions of which, he pointed out, have long lost their usefulness.

The special commission, in a group of 18 recommendations, urged use of the state highway fund for general purposes as was done by the Legislature last year, or distribution of a portion of it to cities and towns in the manner of two years ago. These recommendations were made as an alternative to the passage of a general sales tax, favored by Governor Ely.

Town on Alaskan Coast Plans Civic Garden

NINILCHIK, Alaska, Jan. 10 (AP)—To judge by the map, this little village should be a land of almost perpetual snow and ice. Instead, the "Organized Citizens of Ninilchik" are planning a community garden which will enable them to raise their own products.

Situated on the sixtieth parallel, Ninilchik is in the same latitude as the middle of Hudson's Bay, the southern tip of Greenland, and Leningrad. The explanation of the mild climate, which assures luxurious plant life, is simple. The Alaskan coast is warmed by the Japanese current, which sweeps in a wide circle across the North Pacific. It fosters a heavy growth of timber on the hillsides and tremendous crops of hay on the flats.

Clean Journalism in Chile Surging Steadily Ahead

Elimination of Inefficient Part of Broad Plan to Improve Standard of South American Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — A higher standard among Chilean journalists is apparent, reflected in efforts to found societies and clubs to promote a higher craftsmanship and in a movement, which promises to extend among their colleagues in other South American countries, to improve the tone of what is known as the "popular press."

This year witnessed the foundation of the Circulo de la Prensa in Valparaiso, the city that saw the birth of the first South American newspaper. Chilean journalists started the idea and received the collaboration of the foreign correspondents located there. The President of the Circulo is Don José Maria Raposo, a former governor of the province and an old newspaperman. August saw the foundation, also, of the Institute de Periodistas in Santiago. Both organizations are pledged to uphold a "clean press" besides furthering the interests of pressmen themselves.

The Chilean Government has always taken a keen interest in the professional and private welfare of the journalist. It has placed him on the same status as that of a public employee in so far as pensions are concerned. There is the Caja de Empleados Publicos y Periodistas, an organization to which the newspaper owners and employees contribute and which assist journalists to acquire their own homes and pensions them off. It also provides for their families.

The Instituto de Periodistas which has been established in Santiago plans to weed "irresponsible elements" from the profession and to make the metropolitan press dignified, moral and efficient. One of its articles states: "The journalist performs a public service and any one who performs dishonest or even inefficient work is a traitor to that service." Politics will be banned, professional degrees facilitated through the University of Chile and a special code of ethics prepared.

The provisional directorate, responsible for the formation of the institute, indicated that first efforts will be concentrated on reducing sensationalism in daily newspapers, eliminating of victimization among journalists who have espoused public causes in defiance of minority opinion and supporting constitutional government.

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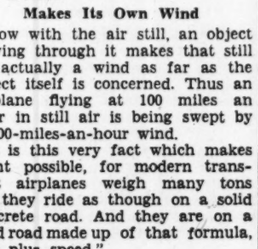

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Harris Talks On Coming Season Of The New Red Sox

Field Manager Is Back at Desk in Fenway Park Offices

Bucky Harris, new field manager of the Red Sox, was back at his desk in Fenway Park this morning for the first time in several weeks, and one of the first things he did was discuss the new faces on the Boston club.

"It would be unwise for me to say at this time just where I expect the Red Sox to finish in the standing," began Harris. "The club, on paper, has great possibilities. We have a promising outfield now that Carl Reynolds's name has been added to the roster and I expect Dusty Cooke to be a much better ball player in 1934 than he was last season. Roy Johnson, I figure, is fast developing into one of the best all-round outfielders in the league and I don't believe that anyone will threaten his outfield position. This fellow Solters from Baltimore, they say, gives promise of becoming a good hitter, but of course he must be tried under major league fire.

"I must admit that at the present time our infield is more or less a problem. The Red Sox were fortunate to secure the services of Eddie Morgan, the former Cleveland first baseman, and in these new surroundings he may find himself. He has speed of foot, which Alexander does not have. Big Alex sure can hit that ball, but Morgan is our man for first.

"Bill Cissell from Cleveland, if he can keep in shape, will take care of shortstop. I saw him in Chicago during the major league meetings, and he said that he is pleased with the change of uniform. Perhaps the new atmosphere will make him a better player. We hope so. Bucky Walters should be a better ball player this year. He and Bill Werber are slated to battle it out for third base.

"Max Bishop, one of the former A's, is sure of second base. There isn't anyone on our club at the present time that can push him off the bag. He is also certain of the lead-off position in the batting order.

"In regard to our pitching staff, of course the addition of Grove will make a tremendous difference. I saw Pipgras and Johnson while I was in the South, and apparently they are in shape to pitch again. This new fellow Ostermueller, I hear, is plenty fast, and I look for big things from him in the future. Ferrell, who was overworked last season, will get some capable help from Hinkle, our new receiver from the International League."

The Red Sox pre-season schedule of spring exhibition games, announced late yesterday afternoon by General Manager Eddie Collins, includes 14 contests with major league clubs, 10 with fast minor league teams and one with the University of Alabama.

The present plans of the Red Sox call for the batterymen to report at Sarasota the first week in March and the remainder of the squad—the infielders and outfielders—one week later.

As long as Collins has been connected with an American League team he hasn't ever scheduled a spring training game with another junior circuit club. This record will be broken on March 18, however, when the Red Sox meet the Detroit Tigers at Sarasota. It will be the only contest against American League opposition. The exhibition schedule follows:

March 18—Detroit at Sarasota; 22—St. Louis Cardinals at Bradenton; 23—Newark at Sarasota; 24—Cincinnati Reds at Tampa; 25—Columbia at Sarasota; 26—Braves at St. Petersburg; 27—Newark at Clearwater; 28—Cincinnati at Sarasota; 29—Philadelphia Phillies at Winter Haven; 30—Braves at Sarasota; 31—St. Louis Cardinals at Sarasota.

April 1—Phillies at Sarasota; 3 and 4—Brooklyn Dodgers at Orlando; 5—Baltimore at Jacksonville; 6—University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; 7 and 8—Birmingham at Birmingham; 9—Atlanta at Atlanta; 10—Greensboro at Greensboro, N. C.; 11—Baltimore at Baltimore; 12—Newark at Newark; 13, 14 and 15—Braves at Braves Field.

An Associated Press report came out from Seattle, Wash., this morning to the effect that Mel Almada, young outfielder, has become the outright property of the Red Sox. The report says that the Seattle club will receive $10,000 in cash. Eddie Collins, when questioned on the subject, said that although the Sox would undoubtedly exercise their option on Almada, they had not officially done so as yet.

Two of the Seeded Group Depart From Clyde Martin Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Two of the seeded players departed from the Clyde Martin Memorial squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club yesterday, as the result of the second round, though one was due to a compelled default. Rowland B. Haines of the Columbia University Club went skiing recently, and his performance resulted in his withdrawal. In the other instance, R. C. Hynson of the Princeton Club, an absentee last season, defeated R. Mason Kirkland of Elizabeth Town and Country Club, the eighth listed player. The score was 15—1, 18—15.

All the other leaders came through, mostly by overwhelming scores. Harry F. Wolf, United States champion, swamped Henry A. Haines of the home club, 15—0, 15—2, and Philip T. Moore allowed Lester A. Strasser, City Athletic Club, a total of nine points, 15—3, 15—6.

First Round

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated W. D. Hoag Jr., Yale Club, 15—10, 13—15, 15—12.

Second Round

H. F. Wolf, N. Y. A. C., defeated H. A. Haines, Yale Club, 15—0, 15—2.

L. S. Green, City A. C., defeated C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., 15—4, 15—1.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth T. & C. C., 15—6, 17—14.

P. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated Gardner Hirons, Columbia U. C., 15—8, 15—8.

F. A. Sieverman Jr., N. Y. A. C., defeated J. L. Kerbeck, Columbia U. C., 15—4, 15—9.

Wood defeated Francis P. Day, Yale Club, 15—5, 15—18, 15—2.

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., won from J. C. Lyons, N. Y. A. C., by default.

P. T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated L. A. Strasser, City A. C., 15—3, 15—6.

W. J. Hall, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, 15—3, 15—6.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 15—9, 14—18, 15—6.

R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated R. M. Kirkland, Elizabeth T. & C. C., 15—1, 18—15.

F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated J. R. Montgomery, Princeton Club, 15—7, 15—6.

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, 8—15, 15—9, 15—10.

W. E. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, 15—4, 12—15, 15—5.

C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, won from R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., by default.

Amusements

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Next Fri. Eve.—Sat. Mat.
BURTON HOLMES
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A NEW 1933 CRUISE TO THE
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JORDAN HALL, SAT. AFT., JAN. 13, AT 3
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ONLY BOSTON RECITAL THIS SEASON
Tickets Now on Sale at Box Office

SHUBERT — Tonight 8:30
A New Romantic Musical
"ALL THE KING'S HORSES"
WITH A STAR-STUDDED CAST!
Evgs. 50c to $2.50—Wed. Mats. 50c to $1.50
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"CINDERELLA"
REPERTORY THEATRE
Sat., Jan. 13, 10:30 A. M.—2:15 P. M.
Tickets: Herricks, Filene's, Jordan's
BoxOffice—Auspices B. U. Women's Council

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St. W. of B'y Evgs. 8:20.
Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:20.
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY of SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.
Eugene O'Neill's New Play
Days Without End
HENRY MILLER TH., 43 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

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THE NEW ANTI-WAR HIT
CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE
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Lowest Price Hit in N. Y. 50c to $1.50. No Tax.

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Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
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The best food at moderate prices

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Special Luncheons and Dinners served daily; also a la Carte
Luncheons 35c, 50c, 75c
Dinners 60c, 80c, 90c, 1.25

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BREAKFAST—7:30 to 10
LUNCHEON—11 to 2
DINNER—5 to 7
Chicken Dinner Every Wed. Night

IRENE'S KITCHEN
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Luncheon, 11 to 2.....35c
Dinner, 5 to 8.....40c-50c
Sundays, 12 to 7.....50c
HOME COOKING

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes
Sporting Editor

No New Hockey League Now

THERE seems to have been something mysterious about that meeting which was to be held in New York last Sunday for the purpose of considering the formation of an international intercollegiate hockey league, with McGill and Toronto representing Canada, and Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth representing the United States. Reports from both Harvard and Yale stated that the athletic authorities had not received any notice of such a meeting, and that they would not send representatives if it were held. Whether or not that was the reason why a meeting was not held is not known, but there would be no chance of such a league being successful unless the Crimson and Blue were parties to it.

This is not the first time efforts have been made to form such a league. That the time may come when such an organization holds forth is quite possible, but it seems to be very distant. In the first place, it would be pretty hard on Harvard and Yale to have their teams play in Canada, as the only time would seem to be during the Christmas vacation, and neither the Crimson nor the Blue would have time to get its team into championship form so early in the season. They have already proved that this winter.

McGill has, this winter, one of the finest college teams that has ever been seen in the United States, while Toronto also has a strong team. To date McGill has defeated Harvard in two games, 20 goals to 3; has defeated Yale in two games, 8 to 3, and has defeated Dartmouth, 7 to 1, and Princeton, 7 to 0; and, while there is little or no question but what the Canadians would defeat all four of these colleges if they were to meet later in the season, it is quite safe to say they would not be able to pile up 42 goals against 7 in six games.

Threatening Boucher's Monopoly

Frankie Boucher of the New York Rangers has had somewhat of a monopoly on the Lady Byng Trophy, which is awarded annually to the National Hockey League player who is declared to be the cleanest and most effective player in the league. Boucher has won it five of the eight years it has been awarded, Nighbor won it the first year and Burch the second, so that only once since then has Boucher failed to capture it, and that was in 1932, when Joe Primeau of Toronto took it. This year again finds these two players in a great battle for the trophy, with Primeau seriously threatening Boucher's hold on it, as the Toronto star has not yet received a single penalty, while the Ranger has been in the box two minutes. This is a trophy well worth winning.

Golf a Game of 18 Holes

Those golfers who believe that 18-hole matches are too short and that the longer 36-hole matches are better tests of ability for championship play should consider the view expressed by Francis Ouimet, former national amateur and open champion and captain of the 1934 United States Walker Cup team. He points to the fact that a golf course is made up of 18 holes and, therefore, that a game of golf should be decided over the 18 holes. He points to the fact that a baseball game is a nine-inning contest and that a 36-hole golf championship match is similar to playing an 18-inning game of baseball. With golf the game it is, there are sure to be times when a star will be defeated in one of the 18-hole matches, but it is quite possible that he would have met with the same fate had the match been twice as many holes. At any rate, the fact that the full golf course is only 18 holes would seem to justify playing the championship matches at that distance.

Princeton Tigers Win Second Eastern Game

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Princeton	2	0	91	40	1.000
Dartmouth	1	0	54	20	1.000
Pennsylvania	1	0	31	19	1.000
Yale	0	0	00	00	.000
Cornell	0	0	00	00	.000
Columbia	0	1	21	42	.000
Harvard	0	3	58	134	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 10—The Princeton Tigers became the first quintet to annex two victories in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League this season by defeating the Columbia Lions last night, 42 to 21. The Tigers are at the top of the standing.

Karl H. Larsen '34, was high-point man for Princeton with a total of 12. Capt. Roy K. Fairman '34, shot in 11 points. Although the Tigers led 16 to 11 at the end of the first half, they did most of their scoring in the second session. Capt. Owen W. McDowell '34, with 10 points, was the only Columbia player to find the basket consistently. The summary:

Princeton		Columbia
Fairman, Tilden	lf	Nash, Crowley
Larsen, Weaver	rf	S. Maroon
Seibert, Murray	c	McDowell, Underhill
Grebauskas	lg	Watral
MacMillan	rg	Meisel, Love
	lf	Tomb, T. Maroon

Score—Princeton 42, Columbia 21. Goals from floor—Larsen 5, Fairman 4, Seibert 2, Grebauskas 2, MacMillan 2 for Princeton; McDowell 4, Nash 2, Watral, Meisel for Columbia. Goals from foul—Fairman 3, Seibert 3, Larsen 2, Grebauskas 2, MacMillan 2 for Princeton; T. Maroon 2, McDowell 2, Meisel for Columbia. Referee—Walsh. Umpire—Tobey.

College Basketball Results

Baltimore 44, Wheaton 41.
Beloit 32, Lawrence 16.
Clemson 37, Tennessee 30.
Davis-Elkins 45, Fairmont T. 33.
Duquesne 35, Westminster 31.
Emory-Henry 56, Roanoke 15.
Emporia Teach. 46, Kansas Wesleyan 24.
Geneva 34, Waynesburg 28.
Gonzaga 36, Montana Mines 33.
Hiram 29, Oberlin 20.
Hope 24, Albion 13.
Indiana S. T. 65, Charleston T. 15.
LaCrosse T. 42, Gustavus Adolphus 18.
Louisville 50, Georgetown College 17.
Lowell Textile 27, M. I. T. 20.
Manhattan 38, Seventh Regiment 18.
Millikin 33, Bradley Tech 26.
Mississippi C. 49, Louisiana N. S. 43.
Mt. St. Mary's 43, Johns Hopkins 31.
Nebraska 24, Kansas 21.
Nebraska Wesleyan 26, Hastings 22.
N. C. State 27, Wake Forest 19.
North Texas T. 32, Simmons 30.
Notre Dame 30, Marquette 23.
Ohio Wesleyan 34, Ohio 30.
Princeton 42, Columbia 21.
Rockhurst 27, Baker 26.
Rio Grande 19, Marietta 17.
South Carolina 44, Wofford 33.
St. Louis 37, McKendree 23.
St. Olaf 26, Augsburg 13.
St. Thomas 35, MacAlester 27.
Temple 23, Carnegie 21.
Tufts 37, Brown 33.
Tulane 45, Sewanee 22.
Tulsa 23, Drury 20.
Virginia 42, Wm.-Mary 27.
Washington St. 39, Oregon 30.
Wash.-Jeff. 26, Bethany 19.
Western Maryland 41, Catholic 23.
Xavier 59, Centre 13.

International Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	11	2	3	43	48	24
Syracuse	10	2	9	59	51	22
Buffalo	7	7	6	48	40	21
Cleveland	10	1	7	52	47	21
London	7	3	10	34	41	17
Windsor	7	1	12	38	47	15

Result Jan. 9

Buffalo 1, London 1, overtime.

Bisons Hold London to Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 10—Buffalo Bisons held London Tecumsehs to a 1-to-1 overtime tie in an International Hockey League game here last night and drew on even terms with Cleveland Indians in third place. Eddie Convey got the Buffalo goal. Gregg scored for London.

Texas-California Polo

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10 (AP)—A Texas-California polo series featuring the stars who won for the West against the East at Chicago last summer, will be held here beginning Feb. 4, Bob Honeyman, chairman of the Midwick Country Club polo committee, announced today. Cecil Smith, eight-goal star, Rube Williams, Gilly Gilmore and Tom Mather, will play for Texas. The California team will be built around Eric C. Pedley and Elmer Boeseke, with Aidan Roark, Eric Tyrell-Martin and Lin Howard among other possible riders. Smith, Pedley and Boeseke played against the East last summer.

Champion Wins Two

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 10—Two games were won here yesterday by Mrs. Gertrude Baker McEvoy, New York, in defense of the women's United States pocket billiard championship at the South Wabash Recreation. The titleholder defeated Mrs. Irene Hummel of New York, 35 to 13 in 17 innings, and Georgia Veatch of Chicago, 35 to 33 in 28 innings. Miss Veatch, the western champion, scored a victory over Mrs. Hummel, 35 to 21 in 27 innings. The three contenders play a final round today.

Quebec Beavers Only One Point Behind Cubs

Canadian-American Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	9	2	6	46	41	20
Quebec	8	3	7	43	39	19
Providence	7	3	6	30	34	17
Philadelphia	6	4	7	45	40	16
New Haven	6	2	10	39	39	14

Results Jan. 9

Quebec 1, Philadelphia 1, overtime.
New Haven 3, Providence 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Jan. 10—Although held to a 1-to-1 tie again by Philadelphia on home ice, the Quebec Beavers advanced to within a point of the Canadian-American Hockey League leaders, Boston, here last night. Stan McCabe scored the Quebec goal in the second period on a play with Lowrey and McIntyre. Boyd tallied for Philadelphia in the third session in combination with King. There were only two penalties. The summary:

Quebec		Philadelphia
Dube, Wilson, McCabe	lw	Boyd, Collings, Jeremiah
Ward, Lowrey	c	Anderson, Waite
Toupin, McIntyre	rw	Phillips, Hay
Ayres, Blake	ld	Hudson, Carr
Molyneaux, Wilcox	rd	Peters, Hinsperger
Smith	g	Desmarais, McGoldrick
		Wood

Score—Quebec 1, Philadelphia 1. Goals—McCabe for Quebec; Boyd for Philadelphia. Assists—Lowrey, McIntyre for Quebec, King for Philadelphia. Officials—Walter Derouin and Walsh. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 10—New Haven Eagles took a one-goal lead in the first period and held Providence Reds even for the balance of their Canadian-American Hockey League game here last night, to win, 3 to 2. Although Providence scored first in the opening period the Eagles beat Byrne twice before the end. The summary:

New Haven		Providence
Maracle, Kinsella, Carleton	lw	Giroux, Rivers, Taylor
Carson, Chouinard	c	Murray, Gaudreault, Alexandre
Perkins, Dunning, Wood, Wilson	rw	
	lw	Harrington, Hart
McBride	ld	Lesieur, McVicar
R. McCully	rd	Trapp, Mulligan
Moore	g	Byrne

Score—New Haven 3, Providence 2. Goals—Maracle, Chouinard, R. McCully for New Haven; Hart, McVicar for Providence. Assists—Perkins, Carson, R. McCully for New Haven; Gaudreault for Providence. Officials—W. A. Shaver and N. N. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

East-West Golf Lineup

LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 10 (AP)—Teams for the East-West golf matches to be staged at the Lakewood Country Club course here Jan. 21 were announced by tournament officials yesterday, with Leonard H. Diegel and Olin A. Dutra, former national P. G. A. champions, the opposing captains. The eastern team will be made up of Leo Diegel, Philmont, Penna.; Macdonald Smith, Nashville, Tenn.; F. Densmore Shute, Miami; Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.; Craig Wood, Deal, N. J.; Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill.; Joseph H. Kirkwood, Miami, and Johnny Revolta, Milwaukee. On the western team will be Dutra, Santa Monica, Calif.; Willie L. Hunter, Culver City, Calif.; Fred Morrison, Pasadena; Willie Goggin, San Francisco; Jimmy Thomson, Long Beach; Ben Coltrin, San Francisco; Al Zimmerman, Portland, Ore., and Ky Laffoon, Denver.

Monster Schoolboy Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—The United States interscholastic indoor track and field meet, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, will be held as a preliminary to the national senior indoor track and field championships at Madison Square Garden Feb. 24. The finals of the interscholastic meet will be held on Saturday afternoon. The trials and semifinals will take place Saturday morning.

Golf Post to Mackenzie

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Roland Mackenzie, former Walker Cup star, announced recently he had been signed as professional at the Congressional Country Club, Washington, D. C. In accepting the position, Mackenzie paved the way for his return to the city where he gained fame as a high ranking amateur player. He turned professional a year ago and was with the Broadmoor Club of Colorado Springs last summer.

New South Wales Wins

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 10 (Canadian Press)—New South Wales defeated South Australia by nine wickets yesterday at the close of their interstate cricket match. Final scores: South Australia 246 and 177 (Nitschke 230 not out, Ryan 56); New South Wales 273 and 184 for one (Kippax 128, Brown 83, Fingleton 58 not out).

Saskatoon Team in England

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10 (Canadian Press)—The Saskatoon Quakers hockey team, newly arrived in England, headed for Newcastle yesterday preparatory to sailing for Oslo, Norway, to open a comprehensive European tour.

Former Boston Player Victor In Feature Play

Mrs. Brunie Defeats Cecelia Bowes—Mrs. Howe and Miss Sears Advance

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Mrs. Harry C. Brunie, New York, a former Boston player, furnished the feature of this morning's play in the United States women's squash racquets championship at the New York Junior League when she defeated Cecelia Bowes, Philadelphia star, after five hard-fought games. Mrs. Brunie was only on the second team of New York and was supposed to have little chance against the Philadelphian, but won by a score of 15—12, 7—15, 6—15, 15—12, 16—13.

The three other favorites in the upper half—Anne Page of Philadelphia, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of New York and Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, first winner of the national title—all came through with little or no difficulty. Miss Page had her team mate, Edith Hahs, for an opponent, and won in four games, 14—16, 15—11, 15—12, 15—9. Mrs. Lamme, now a strong favorite for the title, was also carried to four games by another New Yorker, Edith Woolsey, winning by a score of 15—11, 17—18, 15—5, 15—9; while Miss Sears put out Anne B. Townsend of Philadelphia, also well known in other fields of sport, 15—10, 15—11, 15—3.

Miss Anderson Beaten

Another surprise development came between a pair of New Yorkers when Barbara Beresford defeated Marguerite Anderson after another five-game match. Miss Anderson is second on the first team while Miss Beresford of Short Hills, N. J., is in the same place on the second five. The score was: 15—11, 15—9, 4—15, 15—18, 18—16.

Then Boston contributed another quarterfinalist when Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., the Hub leader, defeated Elizabeth Pearson of Philadelphia, in another four-game contest, scored at 15—10, 11—15, 15—7, 15—8. She will meet Miss Beresford tomorrow.

Boston and New York divided the two remaining places when Helen Morton of Boston defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green of New York and Mrs. John Bierwith disposed of Mrs. George W. Wightman, each in four games.

New York Teams Win Titles

New York made a clean sweep of the United States team championship in the women's squash racquets tournament Tuesday. Having scored over Boston and Albany on Monday, New York defeated the three Philadelphia teams yesterday, winning the main, or Class A title by the slightest of margins, 3 to 2, but taking every match in Class B and Class C.

The battle for the team championship was close all the way through, and not until Elizabeth Woolsey, No. 5 on New York, defeated Edith Hahs, in a four-game match, 18—16, 13—15, 18—13, 15—8, match, 18—16, 13—15, 18—13, 15—8,. was the issue decided. Mrs Lamme and Mrs. Bierwirth had previously won for New York, while Anne Page and Cecelia Bowes were the victors for Philadelphia. Miss Bowes defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green in another close battle, with extra points required in the final game, scored at 15—4, 13—15, 11—15, 15—13, 18—13. The summary:

United States Women's Squash Racquets Championships—Team Series—Final Round

New York A 3, Philadelphia A 2

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., New York, defeated Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, 15—5, 15—11, 15—8.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Marguerite Anderson, 17—15, 15—7, 16—14.

Cecelia Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, 15—4, 13—15, 11—15, 15—13, 18—13.

Mrs. John Bierwirth, New York, defeated Anne B. Townsend, 15—13, 18—15, 15—8.

Elizabeth Woolsey, New York, defeated Edith Hahs, 18—16, 13—15, 18—13, 15—8.

New York B 5, Philadelphia B 0

Mrs. W. H. Adams, New York, defeated Anne Dyer, 15—13, 12—15, 15—9, 15—9.

Barbara Beresford, New York, defeated Charlotte Darling, 15—7, 15—11, 18—13.

Eileen Beresford, New York, defeated Elizabeth Pearson, 15—12, 17—16, 14—18, 15—10.

Mrs. H. C. Brunie, New York, defeated Esther Daly, 15—12, 15—11, 12—15, 15—11.

Mrs. Rogers Dunn, New York, defeated Coralie Peale, 16—15, 11—15, 15—12, 18—14.

New York C 5, Philadelphia C 0

Mrs. E. T. Hill, New York, defeated Cecelia Riegel, 15—8, 15—12, 15—9.

Margaret Bostwick, New York, defeated Phyllis Bowes, 15—8, 15—5, 15—10.

Alice C. Francis, New York, defeated Constance Morton, 15—7, 15—7, 15—7.

Constance Sullivan, New York, defeated Mildred Harding, 15—9, 15—12, 15—8.

Mrs. E. C. Bench, New York, defeated Doris Aitken, 17—16, 16—12, 15—8.

Individual Championship—Second Round

Miss Page defeated Mrs. William V. Hester, New York, 15—11, 15—8, 15—8.

Miss Hahs defeated Miss Daly, 15—12, 15—10, 15—12.

Mrs. Lamme defeated Miss Darling, 15—9, 15—11, 15—4.

Miss Woolsey defeated Priscilla Bartol, Boston, 15—6, 15—11, 6—15, 17—18, 15—10.

Cecelia Bowes defeated Mrs. Toppan E. Francis, Brookline, Mass., 15—5, 15—7, 15—6.

Mrs. Brunie defeated Anna Strauss, New York, 15—7, 15—11, 15—3.

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. Dunn, 15—13, 15—17, 15—5, 15—10.

Miss Townsend defeated Alice Francis, 15—6, 15—10, 15—11.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, Mass., defeated Mrs. H. D. Lancaster, Montreal, 15—8, 15—6, 15—7.

Miss Pearson defeated Virginia Ellis, Boston, 11—15, 15—10, 15—6, 15—11.

Miss Anderson defeated Miss Bostwick, 15—10, 15—12, 11—15, 15—9.

Barbara Beresford defeated Mrs. Hill, 15—7, 15—9, 15—12.

Mrs. Green defeated Miss Riegel, 15—10, 15—6, 15—7.

Helen Morton, Boston, defeated Phyllis Bowes, 15—10, 15—10, 15—3.

Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Boston, defeated Eileen Beresford, 11—15, 15—9, 7—15, 15—8, 15—7.

Mrs. John Bierwirth defeated Miss Aitkin, 15—10, 15—11, 15—8.

Third Round

Mrs. Brunie defeated Cecelia Bowes, 15—12, 7—15, 6—15, 15—12, 16—13.

Anne Page defeated Edith Hahs, 14—16, 15—11, 15—12, 15—9.

Mrs. Lamme Jr. defeated Edith Woolsey, 15—11, 17—18, 15—5, 15—9.

Eleonora Sears defeated Anne Townsend, 15—10, 15—11, 15—3.

Barbara Beresford defeated Marguerite Anderson, 15—11, 15—9, 4—15, 15—18, 18—16.

Mrs. Howe defeated Elizabeth Pearson, 15—10, 11—15, 15—7, 15—8.

Deportation of 30 To Russia Asked

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10 (AP)—Asserting recent strikes in California cloaked a movement to enroll 5,000,000 persons in a Communistic organization aiming to "some day overthrow the Government," Chief of Police James E. Davis yesterday took steps toward the deportation of alleged red agitators.

Mr. Davis said his investigators reporting recent labor troubles in this area, almost without exception, had disclosed a relationship with the Communist Party movement. He said the Trade Unions Unity League, from which most of the strike orders assertedly came, was a division of the Labor International organization with headquarters in Moscow.

Instructions were issued to Capt. William Hynes, chief of the police department's intelligence unit, to apply to the United States Immigration Service to deport more than 30 agitators against whom deportation orders have been issued. These agitators could not be deported before because there were no diplomatic relations with Russia.

Mr. Steve Somers, secretary of the milk section of the Food Workers' Industrial Union, which is managing the milk strike, said:

"I don't know of any Communists connected with the strike. The milk section was organized with the help of organizers from the Trade Unions' Unity League."

Wants Meeting in Boston

President Charles F. Adams of the Boston Bruins, according to Frank Ryan, publicity director of the club, has wired President Frank Calder of the N. H. L. and followed the wire with a letter, requesting that the meeting of the league governors to take up Shore-Bailey decision be held in Boston, the seat of the action and where most of the sworn witnesses to the affair are available without expense. In the letter following he expressed himself as pleased that the decision is to be reviewed, claiming that he has many matters in connection with the case that he has not had opportunity to present before and had not intended to since the rendering of the decision.

Windsor Engages in Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 10—Manager John Chick of the Windsor Bulldogs yesterday traded Andrew Bellemer to Syracuse Stars for Gustave Forslund and Melville (Sparky) Vail. The former Syracuse players will report here Thursday. Paul Haynes, loaned to Windsor by Montreal Maroons, will also join the Bulldogs the same day.

Rain Defers Miami Tennis

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 10 (AP)—Rain-swept courts yesterday prevented the first meetings of seeded players in the third round of the Miami Biltmore tennis championship. All of the matches were carried over until today. Doubles play is scheduled to get under way with eight matches.

Shore Sails for New York

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 10 (AP)—Eddie Shore, suspended Boston Bruins hockey star, sailed today for New York on the Monarch of Bermuda. The ship is due in New York Friday.

College Hockey Results

Michigan 2, Kitchener 1.
Williams 6, Middlebury 0.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 4, Oklahoma City 2.

N. Y. Rangers Tie With Red Wings In Second Place

Both New York Teams Victorious—Canadiens Beat Maroons, 3-2

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	10	5	7	38	28	25
Detroit	11	2	9	47	54	24
Rangers	9	6	7	37	35	24
Boston	9	3	12	48	59	30

Canadian Division

Toronto	15	3	4	82	37	33
Canadiens	10	3	11	45	48	23
Montreal	7	5	10	39	57	19
Ottawa	7	4	12	55	53	18
Americans	6	4	12	50	67	16

Results Jan. 9

Americans 2, Boston 1.
Rangers 2, Detroit 1.
Canadiens 3, Montreal 2.

New York Americans won their fourth game in their last five National Hockey League starts, at the Boston Garden last night, defeating the Boston Bruins, 2 to 1. At the same time it was the fourth-straight defeat for the Bruins.

A former Boston Cub forward line, Red Conn, Deed Klein and Eddie Burke, provided the scoring for Americans and Peggy O'Neil, recently taken up from the Cubs this season, scored the Boston goal. Roy Worters provided too much opposition for the locals, diverting shot after shot throughout the game.

After a scoreless first period Red Conn took a fast pass from Klein to beat Thompson at 15m. 48s. of the second session. The second American goal was scored by Burke on a break with Conn at 15m. 8s. of the third session. O'Neil looped a high bouncing shot at Worters and rushed in to score his own rebound at 18m. 39s

Americans		Boston
McVeigh, Klein, Gross	lw	
	rw	Oliver, Lamb, O'Neil
Himes, Conn, Jackson	c	
	c	Beattie, Stewart, Chapman
Martin, Burke, Patterson	rw	
	lw	Barry, Siebert, Galbraith, Gracie, Beattie
Brydge, Murray, Gross	ld	
	rd	Clapper, Hitchman
Dutton, Patterson, Doran	rd	
	ld	Smith, Smillie
Worters	g	Thompson

Score—N. Y. Americans 2, Boston 1. Goals—Conn, Burke for Americans; O'Neil for Boston. Assists—Conn, Klein for Americans. Officials—G. J. Mallinson and W. B. Bell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—New York Rangers climbed into a tie for second place by defeating Detroit, which held that position yesterday, 2 to 1. Both teams used new players and formations, with Dutkowski going to center, and Heller back on defense. Goodfellow went on defense for Detroit. All changes were effective. Multiple forward formations were prevalent.

Rangers scored on a five-forward attack in the first session, launched while Graham was in the penalty box for charging. Murdoch made the goal, with three assistants. Later Detroit tried a four-forward attack but failed.

N. Y. Rangers		Detroit
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling	lw	
	rw	Aurie, Carson, Wiseman
Boucher, Ripley, Dutkowski	Murdoch, Dillon, c	
	c	Weiland, Starr, Pettinger, Goodfellow
W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson	rw	
	lw	Lewis, Emms, Sorrell
Johnson, F. Cook, Brennan	ld	
	rd	Goodfellow, Graham
Seibert, Heller, W. Cook	rd	
	ld	Young, Buswell, Carson
Aitkenhead	g	Cude

Score—Rangers 2, Detroit 1. Goals—Murdoch, W. Cook for Rangers; Sorrell for Detroit. Assists—Boucher 2, Seibert, W. Cook, Dillon for Rangers; Weiland for Detroit. Referees—A. G. Smith and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 10—Canadiens scored their second victory over their fellow townsmen, the Montreal Maroons, here last night, 3 to 2, in four games played, with one ending in a tie. The

The Home Forum

Living on Schedule

OUR schedule is a framework upon which we hang all the happenings of our simple days and weeks. But, unlike most schedules, it is flexible and designed to make the most of each day's sunrise and sunset, wind and weather, sunlight and shadow; and yet to leave us time for the score of things we must do or want to do each day. It has elasticity enough to include an occasional walk in the foothill canyons by moonlight; or a long hike to the foot of Mount Jerry on the more gypsy-like days of winter; or, when the little brown house is unusually chilly of a wintry afternoon, it permits a pleasant family tea to be served at the little red table; and, of course, it has room for all the symphonies and operas that come through Denver hookups. But, for the most part, it is a simple plan for living that varies little from day to day.

Early in the morning, our schedule begins to operate. It gets us out of bed while the sky is still dark, while the western range is still hidden behind the blue-black dust of winter dawn, and the last stars still shine. It sends us creaking across the icy floor to the wood box and the kitchen stove, then to the living room stove with the coal scuttle. Being a wise schedule, it knows that the most thrilling part of sunrise comes early—when the sky is yet dark and the first rich colors begin to roll up over the indefiniteness of the eastern horizon.

By 6:30 o'clock, on any of these winter mornings, we might be seen eating breakfast (according to schedule!) on the little red table, moved out into the middle of the room for a full view of the unfolding sky. The light from our candle is not enough to dull any of the deep reds and ruddy golds that sweep up from behind the eastern plains. We watch the colors change quickly, and yet without perceptible motion, into flares of light—until the tops of a far-off clump of trees stand out like black saw-teeth against a fiery background. Swiftly the last trace of night vanishes, the sky brightens, and that indescribably lovely glow, rose color on some days and orchid on others, creeps over the foothills and tints the frosted sandstone of the first line of mountains. It is as if we are looking out at the world through old cathedral windows. And with this glow upon us our first scheduled hour ends, just as the early strands of smoke begin to show above the town, three miles down the valley.

* * *

To us, one joy of a schedule is that it summarily takes care of the numerous chores and tasks that might otherwise nag at our heels all day. It makes us dispose of things without fussing over them or postponing them. And so, by 7:30 in the morning our schedule has taken care of the breakfast dishes, the carrying out of ashes and the carrying in of the daily supply of coal and wood, the sweeping and dusting and bedmaking, and—if there has been snow during the night—of shoveling a path to the mail box. And we are ready to begin our hour of German!

We are learning German by translating Luther's Bible, with the help of a grammar, a dictionary, and—in a pinch—the King James Version. After all, is there any better way to learn a language than by reading the New Testament? And, when the version is as beautiful and simple as Luther's, can there be a more pleasant way of spending an hour each morning—even for those who have a horror of regularity?

* * *

German done, our schedule sweeps us along to our short daily turn at Plato's *Republic*, which we are analyzing carefully, sentence by sentence, to see just how Socrates tied unsuspecting Polemarchus and wary Thrasymachus and the others into such knots. This we are doing as a side-line to a course in philosophy, which we take by correspondence from a distant university and which, in turn, comes in for two more of the scheduled hours each day—one in late morning just before dinner, one in late afternoon when the last of the sunset is fading from the sky and the evening star begins to gleam above Mount Jerry, and when the hill that rises at the end of the ravine gathers a dark mysterious purple about it and blends the color into the pine tops.

It is a pleasant schedule, surely, that provides for five miles of foothill walking each day, in morning and afternoon installments. After Plato, we strike out for a brisk climb up the ravine, or to the summit of one of the flat-topped hills that make a semicircle around our little house. We listen for the twitter of juncos when we cross the frozen creek, and keep an eye out for pygmy nuthatches when we reach the pines, and try to divert Fritz's attention when a rabbit bounds out of the brush. At the top of the hill we stop to survey the curving world of mountains, hills and plains. We stand near the southwestern rim of an encircling horizon, in the shadow of the mountains, and see off to the north and east hundreds of swelling miles of winter landscape. Then, with a last look at the blueness of the range, we hurry back home to get dinner on—in as few kettles as possible!

The interlude between our morning walk and the first scheduled hour for philosophy, which begins at 11:15, goes to our individual projects of writing, sketching, reading or carpentering. It is a swift interlude usually, likely to be punctuated by frequent glances out of the window to see if the mail man's car is in sight down the road, or broken by inspection trips to the stoves or to the bird feeding station outside the kitchen door.

At noon our schedule gives us an hour for dinner and putting things back in their proper places—and for the radio, providing there is anything worth hearing! If not, we may move our red table to the west window and eat there, and talk where we can watch the quiet scene of snow-covered hills and close-fitting blue sky, and dark green darts of pines marching forever up the slopes. And we may sit here also during the next scheduled hour, the first one of afternoon, with our mail and periodicals and the newspaper that comes three days late from the east but is always so welcome.

We are back at our desks from 2:15 until 4:15, working at our individual projects. For the first hour, we sit in the warmth of streaming winter sunlight that floods in through the south windows; the second hour we spend in shadow, for our sun drops behind the mountains soon after 3 o'clock these days and is not seen again—except in reflected glory—until it pushes up from under the edge of the horizon the next morning. Slowly we can see the dark fingers of afternoon shadow stretch out across the plains, like a giant hand reaching toward the skyline; slowly the clouds gather light from behind the mountains. When we note the last glint of gold fringing the top of the southernmost hill, we know it is time for our afternoon walk to the pines.

This walk gives us the best of sunset, the ever-changing sunset with its surprises and delights. Although we often choose the same course we have taken the day before (up the nearest hill to the west, a circle through the pines along the crest, and back down the nearest hill to the east), the way is always different. Always there is new form to the sky, new color whipped in the clouds or tinting the vast cloudless spaces, new light on the northern range, new feeling in the air. We might take the same walk four times in one week, yet find it always different and changing.

* * *

When we are back again at the little brown house, the light seems to fade quickly from the sky. Dusk creeps down from the mountains mysteriously and smoothly, rubbing away the paling sunset colors and reducing the whole sky to a blend of gray and blue. The first stars show like pricks of candlelight. There is just time for the second scheduled period of philosophy before our simple supper, which we eat by the light of two squat candles so placed that the shadow of our cactus plant looms large and grotesque across the wall.

Evening is the cozy, comfortable time of day. Something about the softness of light, the hum of the kettle on the kitchen stove, the protective air of curtained windows holding out winter night and wind, makes us eager to settle down to two or three hours of books and drawing pads and typewriters, a stretch of time which our schedule holds out as its last gift for the day. We start at our work eagerly; but, soon after 9 o'clock, the fires begin to die down, the west wind finds its way in through the weather stripping, and a great coldness hovers close to the floor, penetrating through our boots and two pairs of woolen socks. Then, suddenly, we realize that we shall have to hurry to be in bed at the scheduled time. And so it is, with all the hours folded neatly into their proper places, that our day ends.

A. L. F.

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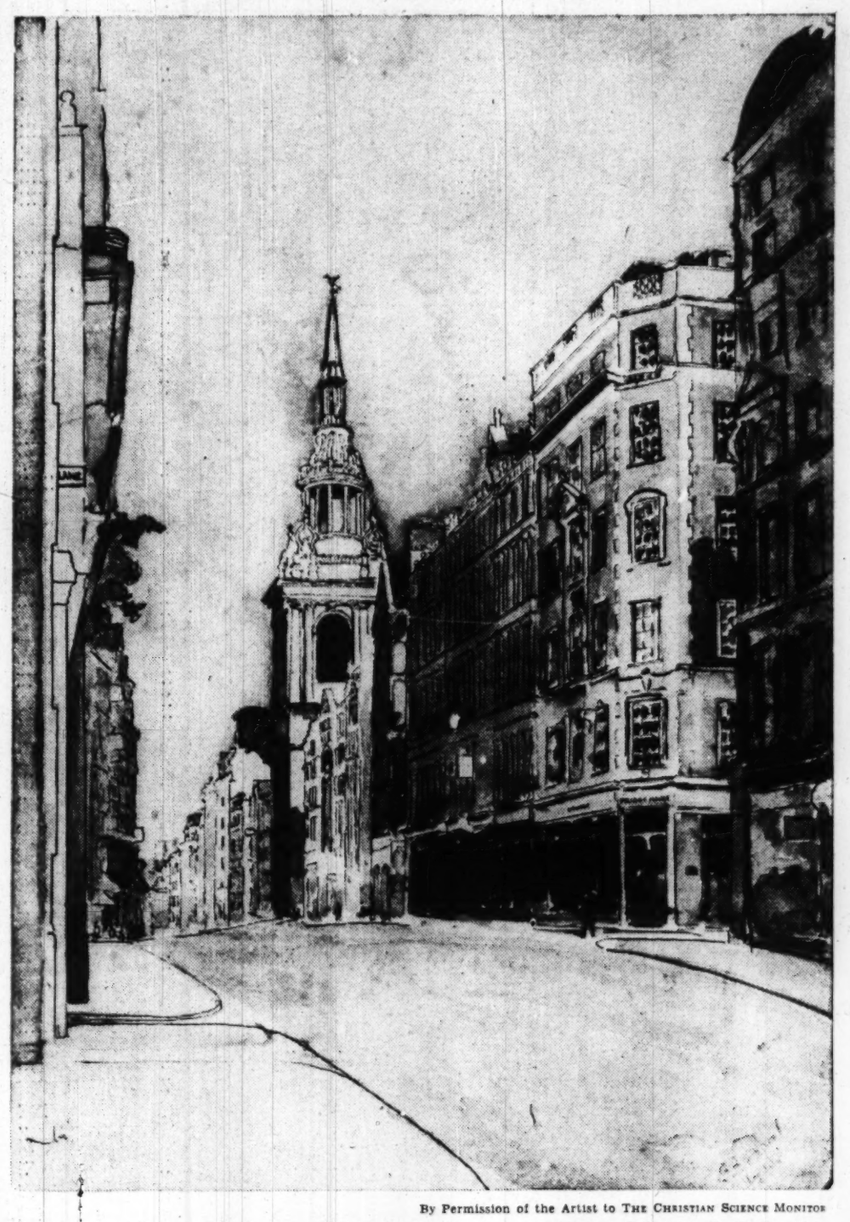

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St. Mary-le-Bow Church, Cheapside, London: From a Water Color by F. F. Bovet

ST. MARY-LE-BOW must always have been beautiful. Beautiful in the days when, a Norman church, she was built upon an arched crypt and was called Maria de Arcubus. More beautiful, perhaps, now when the Wren steeple catches the rare winter sunshine of London and gleams above the dingy business houses of Cheapside. So the artist has given it in his medium of pen and ink and wash, the delicate coloring of the original showing truthfully the blue and gold of a winter's afternoon. There is a sense of heaviness and labor in the streets of London's business world, and it is the steeples of the Wren churches which remind us that "in thy dark streets shineth the everlasting light." St. Mary-le-Bow is one of the many churches Christopher Wren rebuilt after the Great Fire of London. The date of St. Mary's rebuilding was 1671 and the new church rested on the arches of the old crypt from which came its name "le Bow," which by this time must have been long in use. This crypt is a fine example of Norman work and has been little damaged by the new church.

How many people who have heard of Bow Bells realize that they are the peal of St. Mary's and that Bow Street Police Court also takes its name from this beautiful church?

Bow Bells is certainly the most famous peal in England, and the Great Bell of Bow is known to every child who plays the old game of "Oranges and Lemons." Do they play it so much in these days, I wonder?

Bow Bells rang the curfew through the Middle Ages. They sounded in the ears of the departing Dick Whittington—"Turn again Whittington Lord Mayor of London"; and, most important of all, they have established the definition of a Cockney, "one born within sound of Bow Bells." Is a Cockney known most for his smartness, his agility and his unconquerable spirit, or for his speech? It is hard to say. The dialect is almost perfectly represented phonetically by Mr. Shaw in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." It is penetrating in quality, most easily communicable and practically impossible to eradicate when once acquired. So there is a magic about Bow Bells—none in their radius can escape it; and now, when they are ringing again after five years' silence for repairs, one is tempted to wonder if the children of the silent period will speak "announcers'" English, or whether tradition will be too strong? After all, may not the tongue be heard in full poignancy from distant lands where neither the exponents or their parents have ever heard Bow Bells?

The Bells are silent this Saturday afternoon. Let us pause a moment with the artist. See how boldly the tower of St. Mary's stands. The streets are empty of traffic, for the "City" has gone westward for the week end. This fact has allowed him to put his sketching stool on the pavement, and in delicate line to indicate for us Cheapside and its crowning glory.

Mormon Holiday

Midsummer brought with it two great days—the Fourth of July and the Twenty-fourth, which last was the anniversary of Brigham Young's first entrance into Salt Lake Valley with his band of followers. They were celebrated in different ways, but with almost equal enthusiasm, and were eagerly looked forward to by the Saints.

On the evening before Independence Day in that year, 1857, Zillah and Joseph went to bed early, knowing they would be awakened at sunrise by the firing of muskets. They hurried through their work and by eight o'clock on the morning of the Fourth were already in Main Street, waiting for the procession to pass by on its way to the Bowery. The holiday sights and sounds were pleasant; they enjoyed the murmur of voices about them, the sight of the family parties with excited, gaily-dressed children, the decorative flags, the air of expectancy, and the stirring, far-away music. The sun shone hotly out of a sky of naked blue, and warmed the bodies of the spectators, which gave back the warmth, until the air was stifling with the heat and with the restless, golden dust that rose up underfoot.

At last the procession came in sight, bands playing, and marchers singing in chorus. Three little girls marched at its head, carrying a banner on which was the word "Zion," and the spectators shouted and cheered and waved hats and flags. Four young men with shouldered muskets came next carrying the Stars and Stripes, and led by a veteran of the Mormon Battalion, famous for its march from Illinois to California at the time of the Mexican War. Then came a pioneer of 1847 carrying a banner with the legend, "Peace to All Nations," followed by two young men in white carrying the Bible and the Book of Mormon. Another veteran carried a facsimile of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution. After him came Bishops and Councillors, Presidents and other officials of the church. Next came twelve aged farmers, and twelve aged mothers, some bent and feeble, some upright and walking with jaunty steps. After them came twelve young men in white with the banner, "Zion's Bulwarks," then twelve young ladies carrying a blue banner on which was "Virtue." Twelve little boys carried "Hope," and twelve little girls "Purity." After them came Indian warriors in war dress, making their own thin, plaintive music, and at the end came more young men with trailed muskets.

Everyone followed into the Temple grounds, and as many as could found seats under the Bowery, and there were speeches and choral singing and then recitations, and even jokes and conundrums, and finally an address by President of the Council Alonzo Snow, so that it was dinner-time before the meeting broke up, and the people returned to their homes tired and satisfied and ready to discuss all the happenings of the morning.

"They say the Twenty-fourth is even better," Joseph said to Zillah, "and I reckon if we can get there we'll enjoy it mighty well."

The annual celebration of this day was held far away in Big Cottonwood Cañon, the largest and finest of all cañons, and was presided over by Brigham Young, who invited to accompany him all who had the means of transportation, for it was a good twenty-four miles away, and one day was spent in getting there, one in celebration, and one in getting back.

Joseph had hoped that before the great day arrived he would be the owner of a wagon and team, but they were still in debt to their neighbors and to the Perpetual Emigration Fund and reluctantly they made up their minds to stay at home. But on the twenty-second a pleasant surprise awaited them. The editor of the Deseret News, who had become warmly attached to Joseph, decided not to go that year . . . so he offered his wagon to Joseph and his family, with his son, a boy of seventeen, to drive it. . . .

They were enchanted with the grandeur and beauty of that great cañon ten thousand feet above the sea, with its lakes and trees, and with the splendour of the Wasatch Mountains, whose steep sides rose up still higher about them.

It was indeed an ideal spot for such a gathering, and already hundreds of tents were erected, and several Boweries prepared for dancing and feasting, and the place was full of happy, excited people ready to enjoy themselves to the utmost.—From "The Proselyte," by SUSAN ERTZ. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Esther

Esther stood
At the yellow portals
Overlooking the garden
Dim in the passing of day.
What did you see, Esther?
Trees soft in the green of dusk—
Fountains singing their eternal song?
Or did you see a dream, Esther?
And was it like unto my dream—
More beautiful than any garden,
Deeper than any dusk:
Unceasing as the song of the fountain?

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.

Writ in Snow

Going through the woods
Today,
I'd say
Half-a-mile or more
From home, I came upon
An autograph
Scribbled on a sheet of snow,
Its author could have been,
I'm sure,
None other than a doe.

LE BARON COOKE.

Reform

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

UTAN kärlek till mänskligheten kan varken man eller kvinna hjälpa människosläktet vidare på det sanna framåtskridandets väg. Alla stora reformatorer hava, åtminstone i någon mån, varit drivna, ledda och burna av sin djupa längtan att i andra människors liv föra in en fullare förståelse av det goda. En reformator kommer till oss såsom en som tjänar. Hela kristenheten erkänner, att den störste reformatorn varit Jesus av Nasaret, som sade: "Jag har kommit, för att de skola hava liv och hava över nog". Hans uppfattning av liv var helt andlig. Hans ständiga demonstration var att, genom sin förståelse av varats andliga lag, övervinna det som tycktes vara materiell substans, lag och makt.

Världen börjar inse, att någon rik förnimmelse av liv icke kan utvinnas ur materien. "Vi stå mitt uppe i en revolution", förklarade Mrs. Eddy för mer än ett kvarts sekel sedan, "fysiken viker långsamt för metafysiken; det dödliga sinnet gör uppror mot sina egna begränsningar; trött på materien, söker det fatta innebörden av Ande" (*Christian Healing*, sid. 11). Är det icke i denna dag tydligare än någonsin förut, att det dödliga sinnet är upproriskt mot sina egna begränsningar? Och är det icke klart, att det mänskliga medvetandet måste söka andlig förståelse, om det skall kunna reformera sitt begrepp om liv, vinna en bestående förtröstan på Gud såsom Liv och därigenom förverkliga för sig den sanna substansen? Och antyder icke all den skenbara disharmoni, ängslan och nöd, som människorna få utstå, att en större, allvarligare och mer intelligent ansträngning oundvikligen måste göras, för att vi skola vinna kunskapen om Ande och om den vetenskapliga metoden att tillämpa andlig lag?

Bitter besvikelse, förvirring och tunga bekymmer komma genom erfarenheter i köttet—det vill säga, i den materiella uppfattningen om tillvaron. Varje reform är en strävan att övervinna någon av dess många former av ont. Men genom Sanningens makt strävade Vägvisaren att övervinna världen—total-summan av alla påståenden, att det finnes mer än en orsak, att människan är skild från sin skapare, och att hon existerar och verkar i strid mot Hans lagar.

Nasaréens lära och gärningar visa, att han i teori och praktik helt bekände sig till andlig orsak och verkan; och vilken annan reformator har väl gjort så mycket för människorna som han? Han botade deras sjukdomar, han demonstrerade för dem deras aldrig sinande källa till fyllande av varje mänskligt behov; han bevisade Guds frälsnings lag genom att lyfta dem upp ur moraliskt fördärv, och han vederlade även tron på fysisk död.

Jesus uppnådde sitt höga mål att åt människorna giva en rikare förnimmelse av liv genom att befria dem från många av de begränsningar, som det dödliga sinnet rest upp för dem. Hans metod härför blev emellertid icke fullt förstådd ens av hans närmaste lärjungar. Alltifrån de första århundradena hava hans gärningar—de mest uppbyggande och verkningsfulla världen någonsin skådat—till stor del blivit åsidosatta såsom underverk, omöjliga att förklara eller upprepa. Och detta ehuru han förutsade, att större gärningar skulle utföras av hans efterföljare, och fastän han utlovade, att "sanningens Ande" senare skulle komma och leda dem "fram till hela sanningen".

Vad innebar "sanningens Ande" annat än Andens sanning—Andens verklighet? Mary Baker Eddy har sagt i Christian Science' lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] å sid. 467, 468: "Då vi i Sinnets Vetenskap sluta från orsak till verkan, börja vi med Sinne, vilket måste förstås genom den idé, som uttrycker det, och ej kan uppfattas genom sin motsats, materien. Sålunda komma vi fram till Sanningen, eller intelligensen, som utvecklar sin egen ofelbara idé, och som aldrig kan samordnas med mänskliga illusioner". Hon upptäckte den gudomliga Vetenskapen, Hjälparen, som Mästaren syftar på, och hon gav sin upptäckt åt världen i denna lärobok. Andens sanning övervinner all den materiella föreställningens villfarelse. Detta har i en alltigenom materialistisk tid visat vägen till det vetenskapliga praktiserandet, vilket grundar sig på den fundamentala Principen, som åskådliggjorts i Mästarens helande verksamhet, den enda fullkomliga orsaken och verkan—nämligen Gud, det gudomliga Sinnet, och Hans fullkomliga manifestation.

Det är tydligt, att upptäckten av vetenskaplig kristendom för med sig en rikare förnimmelse av liv, då tusenden av dem som studera Christian Science, genom sin förståelse och sitt trogna tillämpande av vad Christian Science lär, hava blivit i stånd att bota fysiska sjukdomar och erfara mental och moralisk omdaning, mången gång under till synes hopplösa förhållanden och tillstånd.

Hur kärleksfull, hur allomfattande är icke denna maning från den store helaren, han, som reformerade hela det mänskliga begreppet om liv: "Kommen till mig, I alla som arbeten och åren betungade, så skall jag giva eder ro. Tagen på eder mitt ok och lären av mig. . . . Ty mitt ok är milt, och min börda är lätt". Världens betungade hjärta börjar bliva medvetet om den gudomliga Hjälparen, Andens sanning, och dess eviga makt att smälta bort dessa det dödliga sinnets inbillade begränsningar och uppenbara de oändliga möjligheterna hos det gudomliga Sinnet, människans eviga Princip.

Upplysningar angående Christian Science litteratur i svensk översättning kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Reform

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITHOUT love for humanity no man or woman can help mankind along the way of true advancement. All great reformers have been actuated, guided, and sustained, in some degree at least, by their deep longing to bring a fuller realization of good into the lives of others. The reformer comes among us as one that serves. All Christendom acknowledges the supreme reformer to have been Jesus of Nazareth, who declared, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." His concept of life was wholly spiritual. His constant demonstration was the overcoming of the material semblances of substance, law, and power by his understanding of the spiritual law of being.

The world is coming to realize that a more abundant sense of life cannot be gained from matter. "We are in the midst of a revolution," declared Mrs. Eddy over a quarter of a century ago; "physics are yielding slowly to metaphysics; mortal mind rebels at its own boundaries; weary of matter, it would catch the meaning of Spirit" (Christian Healing, p. 11). Is it not more than ever evident today that mortal mind is rebelling against its own boundaries? And is it not clear that human consciousness must seek spiritual understanding if it is to reform its concept of life, gain permanent trust in God, as Life, and thereby realize true substance? And does not all the seeming discord, dismay, and want endured by mankind signify that inevitably a deeper, more earnest, more intelligent effort will be made to gain the knowledge of Spirit and the scientific method of applying spiritual law?

Bitter disappointment, bewilderment, and heavy affliction come through experience in the flesh—that is to say, in the material concept of existence. Each reform is an effort to overcome some one of its many phases of evil. But through the power of Truth, the Way-shower aimed to overcome the world—the sum total of the claim of more than one cause, of man as separated from his creator, and as existing and working in opposition to His laws.

The doctrine and works of the Nazarene show him to have been wholly pledged to spiritual cause and effect in theory and practice; and what other reformer has done so much for men? He healed their ills; he proved to them their unfailing source of supply for their every human need; he demonstrated God's law of salvation by lifting them out of moral destruction, and also disproved the belief of physical death.

Jesus achieved his mighty purpose to bring to the people a more abundant sense of life by releasing them from some of the boundaries mortal mind had set for them. His method of doing this, however, was not fully understood even by his immediate followers. Ever since the earlier centuries his works—the most constructive and effectual the world has ever seen—have largely been set aside as miracles incapable of explication or repetition. And this notwithstanding that he foretold the performance of greater works to be performed by his followers, and though he promised that "the Spirit of truth" would later come to lead "into all truth."

What did "the Spirit of truth" imply save the truth of Spirit—the actuality of Spirit? Mary Baker Eddy has said in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 467, 468): "Reasoning from cause to effect in the Science of Mind, we begin with Mind, which must be understood through the idea which expresses it and cannot be learned from its opposite, matter. Thus we arrive at Truth, or intelligence, which evolves its own unerring idea and never can be coördinate with human illusions." She discovered divine Science, the Comforter referred to by the Master, and gave her discovery to the world in this textbook. The truth of Spirit overcomes all error of material belief. This has led the way, in a thoroughly materialistic age, to the scientific practice based on the fundamental Principle, illustrated in the Master's healing ministry, the one perfect cause and effect—namely, God, divine Mind, and His perfect manifestation.

It is evident that the discovery of scientific Christianity brings a more abundant sense of life, since thousands of students of Christian Science have been enabled to heal physical ills and to experience mental and moral reformation, sometimes under seemingly hopeless circumstances and conditions, through their understanding and faithful application of the teachings of Christian Science.

How tender, how all-inclusive, is this plea of the great healer, he who reformed the entire human concept of life: "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me. . . . For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." The burdened heart of the world is growing aware of the divine Comforter, the truth of Spirit, and its eternal power to melt away those imagined boundaries of mortal mind and reveal the infinite possibilities of divine Mind, man's eternal Principle.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Galsworthy and Shaw

It is interesting to compare the dramatic methods of Galsworthy and his contemporary, Shaw. While the latter looked upon the stage as a platform and deliberately sought to dictate manners and morals, Mr. Galsworthy declares, "I look upon the stage as the great beacon light of civilization, but the drama should lead the social thought of the time and not direct or dictate it." Shaw accompanied his crises with a great deal of noise and violence; the crises of Galsworthy creep upon us as a natural consequence of his characters and their situation. Shaw presents a situation and loudly declaims against it; Galsworthy presents his picture fairly, gives us both sides, and then leaves us to decide what we are going to do about it, without remark. Compare *Arms and the Man* and its polemics against war with *Justice* and its almost colorless picture of the futility of the penal code. . . .

The distinguishing feature of the drama of Galsworthy is its fairness. He is content to lead the social thought by presenting pictures of life, without exaggeration, without argument. He leaves the audience to solve the problem he has presented. He does not line up all the good on the one side and all the evil on the other but looks in all impartiality at both sides of the question or problem, and then pleads for a better understanding. His legal mind is shown in the way he builds plots like pleas in a case of law, never resorting to melodrama. He discards coincidence and mechanical contrivance and reduces his dialogue to simple austerity. He employs the realistic method but does not lose in the process his artistry nor his spiritual discernment. It is realism transcended by that indefinite something which is the spiritual understanding of its creator. There is the seeing eye "which does not flinch"; there is also the understanding heart which would give of its fairest, truest, and best. — NELLIE BURGET MILLER, in "The Living Drama." (New York: Century.)

Day Dreams

So faintly now the mountains loom,
So softly run the brawling burns,
So dim the far-off purples bloom—
The russet-gold of ferns;
The little houses white and low,
The Sound with all its glints and gleams,
The small isles blue in after-glow—
Are these, are these but dreams?

Ah, while the mind, remembering
The golden rapture of those days,
Before the vision still can bring
Hills, glens, and island-ways,
These dreams will link and hold me fast,
And weave an ever-stronger chain
Of wizard-spells, until at last
They draw me back again.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Most All Groups Of Stocks Show Advancing Trend

Price Gains Are Moderate and Market Inclined to Broaden

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Stocks moved slowly today, but prices generally continued to display a moderately firm and cheerful undertone.

News of an especially inspiring nature was lacking, and the public showed little or no speculative enthusiasm. Professionals accounted for the majority of the meager transactions in the early hours.

There was a steady demand for motors, alcohols, steels and various other industrials. The higher quotations carried into the late trading and rails also responded with advances of fractions to a point or more.

Metals were slightly irregular, U. S. Smelting dropping back nearly 2 points; American Telephone, U. S. Steel preferred, U. S. Industrial Alcohol and Santa Fe were up 2 to around 3.

General Motors, Case and du Pont improved a point or more.

Position of Carriers

Reports from the capital that President Roosevelt was decidedly in favor of sinking funds for the retirement of railroad bonds, with the belief that rates should be provided by regulatory bodies sufficient to take care of sinking fund payments, were of much interest to the financial district, which has recently been encouraged by the relative firmness of both carrier shares and bonds.

While a number of sizable railway maturities must be taken care of this year, the opinion was expressed that aid would be given by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation where necessary. The financial district showed no surprise at word from the White House that most of the major transportation systems in the country would have been forced into receivership had conditions continued as they were last March. The plight of the carriers was of extreme concern to banking interests at that time. But now, it was pointed out, there is considerable optimism for the future of most of the roads.

Recent short covering in American Telephone was attributed partly to news ticker estimates that the company will report net income in excess of $136,000,000 for 1933, or between $7.30 and $7.40 a share. The 1932 net amounted to $145,906,909, or $7.82 a share on the capital stock. The earnings of the company, it was said, have shown a modest but consistent improvement since the low point in the first quarter.

Bond Market Firm

U. S. Government issues continued to sag today while corporate bonds repeated much of the firmness of action shown during the previous session. This was the market's pattern during the first half of the session on a volume about in line with that of yesterday.

Long-term treasury loans were on the minus side as a result of the forenoon transfers. The most marked heaviness was in the 3s, which were down 10-32s of a point, the 4s, off 12-32s and the 4¼s, off 16-32s. The remaining Treasurys had losses of 4-32s to 8-32s. Liberty issues were steady and virtually unchanged.

There was a fair trading interest in secondary rails and utilities and in certain of the lower priced industrial classifications. Gains were generally narrower than those of yesterday. The following showed improvement ranging from fractions to around a point: Alleghany Corp. 5s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾, Nickel Plate 4½s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Chile Copper 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s, U. S. Rubber 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s and International Telephone issues.

A firm tone also ruled in the foreign group. There were moderate gains in some of the loans of Australia, Brazil, Italy and Japan. French 7½s and several of the German issues were inclined to heaviness.

Hight Joins Newton, Abbe

Newton, Abbe & Co. of 75 Federal Street, Boston, dealers in investment securities, announce that H. Wadsworth Hight, formerly assistant vice-president of the First of Boston Corporation, has become associated with their organization. Mr. Hight was for 20 years with the investment department of the Old Colony Trust-First National Bank of Boston.

ARLINGTON MILLS

Dividend No. 133

A dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on Monday, January 15, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1933, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

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JAN. 15

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 10	Last Jan. 9
13¾	3		Adams Express	900	7¾	7¾	7¾	6⅞
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	100	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	18½
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
9⅜	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	5½	5½	5½	..
112	47½	3†	Air Reduction	800	97⅞	96⅛	97½	96⅛
23	11⅛	.80	Alaska-Juneau	1100	22	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	3¼
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	6⅜	6⅛	6⅞	..
83	82	..	Allegheny&W Ry	20	82	82	82	..
152	70¾	6	Allied Chem	900	148½	146	148	146
26⅝	6	..	Allis-Chalmers	600	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	17
24	5¾	..	Alpha-Port Cem	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14
47⅜	18½	2	Amerada	500	44	43¼	43¼	43
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	800	27¾	26⅝	27¾	26
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	300	15¾	15	15¼	14¾
16⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
64	28¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	47	47	47	47
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake	400	29¾	29½	29¾	29½
106	60	7	Am Brake pf	20	96	96	96	98
100½	49½	4	Am Can	2300	96⅞	95¼	96⅞	95
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fy	400	25	23⅞	25	24
59¾	15	..	Am Car pf	100	39¼	39¼	39¼	..
31½	3½	..	Am Chain pf	200	21	20½	20½	21¾
89½	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	4900	57	55¾	56⅞	54½
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	2600	9	8	8¾	7⅞
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	18	17¼	18	17
35⅝	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	14½	14½	14½	13
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	500	11⅜	11	11⅜	10¼
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
15⅜	4¼	..	Am International	300	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
3½	¼	..	Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
39⅛	5⅝	..	Am Locomotive	400	27½	26⅜	27⅜	27½
63	17⅝	..	Am Loco pf	200	50½	50	50½	50
23⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metal	900	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18¼
30½	17	1½	Am News	20	23	23	23	23
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	900	6¾	6	6⅜	6
41⅝	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	16	14⅜	15⅞	14½
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	500	14⅜	12⅞	13¾	13
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	3600	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14⅛
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	2100	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	18⅛
7⅛	⅞	..	Am Seating	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
59¼	15	..	Am Ship & Com	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
36⅜	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	21	20	21	21
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3300	43⅛	42	43⅞	42⅝
99½	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	300	101⅜	100½	101	100
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	72	72	72	70
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	20⅝	20½	20⅝	20
112½	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	..
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	11500	116¾	112⅞	116⅛	111⅝
37⅞	7	..	Am Type F pf	30	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¼
43⅛	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	1600	19	17¾	19	17½
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	500	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝
67½	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	1100	65⅝	64½	65	64½
4⅜	3⅛	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	5½	5⅜	5½	..
22⅞	4	..	Anaconda Cop	4100	14	13⅜	14	13⅝
15½	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	9½	9⅛	9½	..
29¾	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	300	26½	26	26½	26¼
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	200	77	77	77	77½
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	500	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	1500	4¾	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1400	57⅞	56½	57⅝	55½
7	1	..	Arnold Constable	300	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4¼
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	100	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
5¾	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	12½	12½	12½	12
61½	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	56⅛	56½	56⅞	55
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	53	53	53	..
80¼	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	5800	58⅞	57	58⅞	55¾
79¾	50	3.30	Atchison pf	500	71⅞	71½	71⅝	71
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	700	42	41¾	41¾	40½
32½	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	2100	29½	28¾	29	28¾
36⅜	9	..	Atlas Powder	100	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	35⅝
34⅛	1⅛	..	Atlas Tack	100	10	10	10	..
84¾	31	22	Auburn Auto	11400	50⅞	48½	50½	48½
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	2200	11½	11¼	11½	11⅜
60	9¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	37½	37	37½	36
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	4400	24	23½	24	23¼
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	25¼	24¾	25¼	24½
41¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	500	41¼	40¾	41¼	40¾
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
11	2	..	Barnsdall A	1300	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	200	10½	10½	10½	10½
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	200	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
15	8⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	1500	14¼	13⅞	14¼	14
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	3700	17⅜	14⅞	17⅜	16¾
49¼	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	7400	37	36	37	35¾
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	600	69	67½	69	67
29½	6⅝	..	Bigelow Sanford	500	32	30⅝	31¾	30⅞
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	600	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜	11¾
58½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	1500	58⅞	56	58	56
37⅝	18	1.60§	Borden	1100	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	20½
22⅝	5½	.25e	Borg Warner	1300	21⅞	21	21⅞	21
14⅜	2⅜	.25b	Briggs Mfg	2800	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12¼
41¾	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	900	33⅜	33⅛	33½	32
83½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	83	83	83	82½
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	500	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅜
88½	60	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	64	63	64	62½
18⅛	1⅜	..	Brunswick Balks	100	7	7	7	..
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	800	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜
19⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1500	10⅜	10	10⅜	10½
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	800	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5½
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	..
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	400	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	900	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅛
13	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	30	4	4	4	4
20⅞	6¼	.40	Burrough Add	700	15¾	15½	15⅝	15¼
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	200	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
43¼	8½	..	Byers	400	24	22⅝	24	22⅝
			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	400	21	20⅜	21	19½
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	4	4	4	4⅛
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	700	25⅜	25	25	24⅛
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	15300	15⅜	15⅛	15¾	14¼
35½	14	1	Cannon Mills	200	28½	28½	28½	29
12½	4¼	..	Capital Admin	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	700	71½	66	71	66
86¼	51	4	Case Thresh pf	20	69½	69½	69½	69½
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	200	25¾	24¾	25¼	24¼
58¾	4½	..	Celanese Corp	5400	36⅜	35⅝	36⅜	35¼
44⅜	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	1800	34½	33½	34	33⅜
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	3½	3½	3½	..
52½	14⅞	2½	Chesapeake Corp	200	35	34½	35	35
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1500	40⅜	39⅝	40¼	39⅞
8½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2	2	2	1⅞
7⅞	1⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3	3	3	..
14⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6½
11¾	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅜
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1900	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7¼
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	1000	7⅞	7	7⅞	7¼
24¾	2	..	Chi & Pacific	200	14½	14	14⅝	..
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tood	300	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	3⅜	3	3⅜	3
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
10½	2	..	Childs Company	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
21⅝	6	..	Chile Copper	30	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	..
57⅜	7¾	2	Chrysler	69200	54⅜	52½	54	52
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	68½	68½	68½	..
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	100	1	1	1	1
100	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	110	96	95⅞	96	..
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	800	10½	9¾	10½	9⅞
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1400	20¾	19	20⅜	18¼
17⅜	2⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	4⅜	4	4⅜	3⅞
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	170	31	30	31	..
28½	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	3200	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	11⅜
83	50	6	Columbia G pf A	200	54½	53½	54½	..
74½	40	5	Columbia G pf B	20	45	45	45	41
28	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vic	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23
71½	23¼	2	Columbian Carb	500	60	59½	60	..
18¼	4	..	Comm Credit	1200	19½	19	19½	18¾
25	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	100	24½	24½	24½	24
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	38	37¼	38	36⅞
97½	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	500	91¾	91½	91¾	..
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	4900	32⅛	31⅛	32	31
6¼	1¼	..	Comwith & So	32600	2¼	2	2⅛	2
60½	17⅜	6	Comwith & S 6pf	300	28¾	26	28½	25⅞
27⅜	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	700	23⅜	23¼	23½	23⅜
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	400	3½	3¼	3⅜	3¼
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	1300	12⅞	11½	12⅞	11⅝
64⅛	34	3	Consol Gas	3700	38½	37	38½	36⅞
99	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	500	86	86	86	85
5½	1½	..	Consol Laundries	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
15⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	6500	10¼	10	10⅛	9⅞
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	700	1	1	1	⅞
4½	¼	..	Cont Diamond B	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜
8¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	700	7½	7¼	7¼	..
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
78⅜	35¼	2½	Cont Can	1400	78	76	78	76
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	900	25½	24½	25½	24
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1100	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
19⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	2600	17	16¼	17	16¼
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	800	75¼	74½	75¼	74¼
39½	23	2½	Cream of Wheat	100	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	..
85	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	400	31¼	30	31	30
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	36½	36½	36½	36½
37½	9	..	Crown Zellerbach	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
3⅞	½	..	Crucible Steel	200	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	..
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
68	19	..	Cuban Am S pf	40	21	21	21	21½
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	27	27	27	..
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	900	15½	13¾	15½	13¾
66	30	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	500	48¾	47	48¾	46½
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3800	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1600	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5⅞
			—D—					
8¾	1⅜	..	Davega Sa	200	6	6	6	..
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	12	11⅞	12	11⅜
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	60	29⅜	27⅝	29½	27¾
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	2500	57	55⅞	57	55½
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	2900	24⅜	23½	24⅜	23⅜
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	300	6	6	6	6
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	200	30¼	30	30¼	..
29⅞	17½	1	Diamond Match	700	27¾	27⅛	27½	27⅛
38½	12	1.25†	Dome Mines	2700	35	34¼	35	34¼
26⅜	10½	.20†	Dominion Stores	1100	23⅞	21⅞	23⅞	..
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	8200	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	16¾
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	200	9¾	9¼	9¾	..
96⅜	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	10800	94⅜	92½	94½	92
102⅛	85	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	91	90	91	90
			—E—					
10	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	500	6	5¾	6	5½
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	900	81½	80	81½	80
16	3½	..	Eaton Mfg	1200	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13½
5¼	2⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1800	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜	18⅝
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	900	4½	4	4¼	4
4½	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
15⅞	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2900	5¼	4¾	5¼	4⅝
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	500	10¼	9⅝	10¼	8¾
32¾	6½	..	El Pwr&L 6% pf	600	8¾	8¼	8¾	..
54	21	2	Elec Stio Battery	400	45¾	44½	44½	45¼
6	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
62½	26	3	Endicott Johnson	400	54¾	54¼	54¼	52½
123	107	7	Endicott John pf	10	121½	121½	121½	122
14¾	3¾	..	Engineers Pub S	700	4¾	4½	4¾	..
49½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	300	12¾	12	12⅜	11½
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	400	15¾	14¾	15¼	15
29½	2½	..	Erie RR 1pf	500	17¼	16¾	17¼	16½
10	⅞	..	Evans Products	3200	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	9¾
			—F—					
42½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	31	30	30½	30½
11⅜	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	7	7	7	6¾
4⅞	¾	..	Fed Screw W	100	2	2	2	..
30	7½	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	23½	23½	23½	..
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	600	25½	24	25½	24
95	81	6½	Filene's pf	10	87	87	87	..
31½	9¼	.40	Firestone T & R	1400	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18½
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	700	56	55⅜	56	55
20	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	600	14	13⅜	14	13
26¼	13⅜	.96e	Fourth Nat Inv	300	20	20	20	19¾
23⅜	2	..	Foundation	100	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13¾
19⅜	4⅞	..	Fox Film A	1000	12¾	12½	12½	12½
49⅜	16	2	Freeport Texas	700	44¼	43¾	44	43½
31	9	..	Fuller pr pf	20	17¾	17¾	17¾	16½
			—G—					
12	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	1800	36¼	34½	34	34⅜
27	6⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	2200	18	15⅞	16	15½
1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 10	Last Jan. 9
20⅞	10½	1	Gen Baking	300	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11½
10½	2½	..	Gen Bronze	200	6	6	6	5¾
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	21200	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	19¼
13¼	10⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11¾
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	900	34¾	34¼	34⅝	34⅝
2⅞	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
16⅛	3½	..	Gen G & E cv pf	300	9⅛	9	9⅛	8¾
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	600	62¼	61¾	61¾	62¼
33¾	10	1	Gen Motors	43400	36⅛	35	36	34⅝
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	91	91	91	..
10⅛	2¼	..	Gen Out Ad	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	400	3	2¾	3	2½
49⅛	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	35	34¼	35	33⅝
20¼	7⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3400	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
7⅜	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
20	3¾	.25e	Glidden	2100	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜
91½	48	7	Glidden pf	20	88	87	88	..
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	8400	8	7½	7¾	7½
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	600	17½	17	17⅜	17⅜
21⅛	3	..	Goodrich	2100	13⅞	13	13⅞	13
62	9	..	Goodrich pf	300	42	40¾	42	..
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	2800	38¾	34⅜	35½	34⅝
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	500	76	78¼	76	78½
17½	6½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
5	1	..	Graham Paige	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15⅜	3⅞	..	Granby	300	8⅛	8	8	..
10⅜	3⅜	..	Grand Union	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
36⅜	20	3	Grand Un pf	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
46	15¾	1	Grant (WT)	500	34½	34¼	34½	34½
30¼	8⅝	..	Greene Cananea	20	18	18	18	..
33¾	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	2900	20⅝	19¼	20⅝	19
16¾	5½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	1300	12	11¾	12	11⅞
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	500	29¾	29	29¾	28¾
4½	¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

Financial: News and Comment

Warren Plan Has Strange, Unseen Metamorphosis

Price-Raising Device Has Turned Into Exchange Controller

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Though the Warren gold price and purchase plan has lain dormant practically since Dec. 1, the amazing extent to which its machinery has been used to stabilize the dollar in foreign exchange was revealed today by figures deposited by Mr. Jesse H. Jones with the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Jan. 1, $78,726,187.37 had been used to buy foreign gold, the statement revealed. And it is learned from the RFC itself that on Jan. 8 about $75,000,000 had gone to this purpose and $20,000,000 to buying domestic gold. That raises the total to virtually the $100,000,000 maximum so far used for gold buying.

The Warren plan started out in late October as a price-raising device, largely applied to American commodities. For about a month the price on domestic and foreign gold was boosted each morning, to the accompaniment of much publicity and scrutiny of price indices. But from late November on, the pace began to slow down. Since Dec. 1 there has been only one elevation in the Treasury-RFC price, five cents on Dec. 18—which seemed little more than a face-saving gesture.

The official gold price has thus passed from the picture. The original alleged purpose of the Warren plan seems to rest on the shelf. But as an exchange control, it operates daily! Indirectly, of course, prevention of appreciation in the dollar should tend to keep American prices up, for they retain the advantages of depreciation and the effect of gold-price levels. By the back door, therefore, Prof. George F. Warren gets certain results. But they are far from exact consequences of his theory. Rather, they are effects which the most orthodox banker in the Federal Reserve System of New York would welcome, with the dollar already off gold. It is clear that these bankers were delighted with this aspect of the plan, which they have converted into a useful tool to protect American currency.

Of course, the gold price of $34.06 chalked down each day by the RFC is a purely nominal one, in relation to the world price. It was today $1.75 above the world price at London this morning, which at prevailing exchange rates worked out to $32.31 an ounce.

December Shipments Of Finished Steel Gain

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Shipments of finished products by the U. S. Steel Corporation in December increased 170,281 tons to 600,639 tons. The total compared with 430,358 tons in November and 227,576 in December, 1932.

For the year 1933 shipments aggregated 5,760,952 tons, subject to year-end adjustments. This compared with 3,794,062 tons after yearly adjustments in 1932 and 7,676,744 in 1931.

The increase in December was contrary to the trend of the last few years. Steel business expanded last month as consumers hastened to take deliveries on fourth quarter contracts, which otherwise would have expired, under the industry's code, with the year end.

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Takes New Position

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Channing H. Cox
Heads Old Colony Trust Company.

Channing H. Cox Is Elected to Head Old Colony Trust

At the meeting of the directors of Old Colony Trust Company, Channing H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts, was elected president to succeed Philip Stockton who has been president since 1910.

Upon the merging of the Old Colony Trust Company with the First National Bank of Boston in December, 1929, the combined trust business of both institutions was centered in the Old Colony Trust Company. While Mr. Stockton continued as president of the Old Colony Trust Company his time was principally occupied as president of the First National Bank of Boston.

During this period Mr. Cox, as vice-president, has given more and more of his time to the work of the Old Colony Trust Company, becoming in fact the chief executive officer of that institution two years ago, and he now succeeds Mr. Stockton as president.

Mr. Cox was born in Manchester, N. H. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1901 and Harvard Law School in 1904. He was Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1915 to 1918, Lieutenant-Governor 1919 and 1920, Governor from 1921 to 1925. He holds the honorary degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth and Tufts.

Buyers in Wholesale Markets Increased

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—An influx of buyers to the local wholesale markets, setting a four-year record and exceeding the corresponding period of 1933 by 35 per cent, was reported by the New York Times today for the week ended yesterday.

The buyers registered during the week totaled 1346, the highest number since the week of Jan. 29, 1930. The 1929 peak was 1743 for the week of Feb. 5. Only 992 were registered a year ago.

"All indications are that the totals reported will be exceeded next week," the Times said, "with the possibility that a new record for arrivals will be set at that time."

Telegraphic System In Mexico Adopts Copper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 10—The Ministry of Communications has concluded signing a contract with the Consolidated Steel Rolling Mills of Mexico to provide copper wire with which the Government will transform its entire telegraphic system from a steel-wire to copper-wire network. Cost of the work is to be about 1,000,000 pesos.

Manufacture of copper wire was first started in Mexico about three months ago, and by special arrangement with the Anaconda Copper Company, raw copper can be shipped under bond for refinement in the United States, whereas, formerly, copper bore double duties in and out of the United States.

Slight Rise in Business Failures in Jan. 4 Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—For the five days ended Jan. 4, 1934, there were 261 failures reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., as compared with 229 in the five days ended Dec. 28, 1933.

While this was an increase of 32 the total was maintained at a very low level, in contrast with failures for the corresponding week in 1932 and 1931 of 596 and 736, respectively.

Each section except the West showed an increase in number, against that of the previous week.

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New Issue Opens Up in Bargaining For Trade Abroad

Inner Administration Circles Debate New Independent Corporation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — Bargaining for trade abroad, which is plainly indicated as the basis of American commerce for some time to come, entered another stage yesterday as the State Department recorded increased quotas in Britain and France in return for liquor exports into the United States.

The present negotiations with chief European countries on liquor quotas are simply a dress rehearsal for bigger, broader discussions on all trade when President Roosevelt gets the tariff authority he intends to ask from Congress, as upon the success or failure of the liquor-import lure to foreign markets, apparently depends Congress' willingness to extend broader authority.

For this reason the Administration reflects great satisfaction that France has rescinded its proposed two-thirds cut on American products in most fields, and returns to the 1932 quota basis. Similarly, Britain's increase of its import quota on pork products from 6.3 to 7.6 per cent is regarded as establishment of the bargaining method, if not an actual increase of any substantial value.

Mr. George N. Peek, specially detailed by President Roosevelt to study the question, has decided on a new, independent trade corporation to concentrate all authority in dealings with foreign governments. Behind Mr. Peek are Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and the powerful Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, his assistant. Working from a more determinedly nationalist point of view, they would conduct all negotiations from the special position of the American exporter — principally the farm exporter.

But in State and Commerce Departments which have already carried out whatever activities were sanctioned by the United States in the trade agreement field, sharp opposition is expressed. Officials there feel their experience should not be wasted, they object to removal of long established functions and in the State Department particularly they fear the consequences of new and untried negotiators in relations with a wide range of foreign governments.

The possibilities of international friction, as they see it, are increased seriously by new dealings in which the Government, through a powerful corporation, becomes spokesman, defender, and sponsor of private exporters. The Government's prestige and authority, they apprehend, will be at stake in a dozen friction spots where one exists today.

Thus the issues are joined with the chances that a compromise will result, knitting a new corporation as closely as possible with established departments.

Gold Hoarder Is Indicted in Denver

DENVER, Jan. 10 (AP)—A federal grand jury indictment on a charge of gold hoarding—the first of its kind ever returned here—was on file against Miss Edith M. Thomas, 45, daughter of former United States Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, who last May defied the Federal Government to seize gold held by him.

Miss Thomas was indicted on two counts. One charged she had $3000 in gold in her possession last Sept. 18, in violation of President Roosevelt's executive order and the other charged she failed to report her gold holdings to the internal revenue collector in Denver.

In the executive order, the offense is defined as punishable by a maximum fine of $10,000 and a maximum prison sentence of 10 years.

Interest in Wool Trade Centering On Domestic Clip

The interest of the domestic wool trade is being focused on the coming domestic clip. While there is very little actual buying of wool on the sheeps' backs at the moment, the factors in the situation appear to favor an early movement of the clip, although the growers have shown a disposition to mark up prices to as much as 30 cents for their fine and medium wools.

Nor are these higher prices without reason. Foreign wool markets report good clearances of wool at the auctions and at steadily rising prices. The shorter production of wool everywhere in the world, coupled with better consumption than has been in evidence for some years, is putting prices up in the overseas market. This fact is having its effect upon the local markets.

In Sydney, prices were reported up another 5 per cent for the week, with Germany leading the buying and Japan and England also operating freely at the higher level of prices. France and the United States were out of the market. In the South American markets the trend of prices was also against the buyer.

The European secondary markets are all showing decided strength in view of the steady rise of prices in the foreign primary markets.

The local market is steadily maintained because of the strength in the foreign markets and the comparative scarcity of wools in the domestic market, even in the face of less active buying here.

Sales during the past week here have been limited. There is semi-occasional demand for fine and fine medium territory wools in the original bags at around 83@85 cents for fairly good French combing wools and at 85@88 cents for the good to choice staple clips with graded fine staple wools quoted firmly at 88@90 cents, clean basis.

Medium wools are strong with demand only moderate. Three-eighths Ohio-Michigan wools are quoted at 42@43 cents for combing type and quarters at a cent less. Missouri quarter and three-eighths merchantable wools are quoted at 39@40 cents, delivered basis.

Gain of 48 P. C. In Nation's Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—A 48 per cent trade gain was reported by the United States Chamber of Commerce in an annual inventory of the nation's business. This was coupled with the release of a similarly optimistic business forecast by Mr. Malcolm Muir, division administrator of the NRA and president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

Mr. Henry I. Harriman, head of the National Chamber, explained that between March and November the yield to manufacturers from monthly production increased 48 per cent, and their payment in wages rose 45 per cent. Mr. Harriman compared November, 1932, with November, 1933, and showed a 20 per cent increase in volume of manufacturing production, a 28 per cent increase in wage outgo, and a 26 per cent increase in receipts.

Summing it up, he said:

"Such figures are impressive particularly when it appears that for each field of our activities there are corresponding data."

Mr. Muir looked ahead into 1934 and discerned a prospect of "continuing but moderate revival at a rate that is healthy for business and industry."

"Particularly in the earlier months of the year," he said, "the effect of the public works project, just now getting up momentum, will be apparent. The effect of better farm purchasing power already is obvious. The outlook is better abroad. The closing months of 1933 showed a definite improvement in construction, and the outlook for 1934 is relatively favorable."

Geophysicists Make Earth Reveal Oil Veins by Artificial Quakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Geophysicists in search of petroleum are giving terra firma blastings of dynamite these days in the western states and they are forcing mother earth to reveal hidden oil veins that would ordinarily take a long time to find. The explosion gives the ground a shock and the subsequent shaking records on delicate instruments of natural science whether there is oil in the territory or not.

Officers of the Standard Oil Company of California described the sensitive devices as the lineal descendants of the divining rods and enchanted twigs by which miners used to attempt sub-soil sight to locate mineral wealth.

So proficient have oil prospectors become in the use of modern methods, it was declared, that it is now virtually unnecessary for any risk to be involved in the drilling of wells. Oil operators can know just what the subterranean formations are before they turn a spadeful of earth.

The first commercial geophysical surveys of oil-yielding territory in the United States were made about 10 years ago in the Gulf Coast region, according to the spokesman of the Standard Oil Company.

A so-called seismic refraction method was employed, in which a miniature earthquake was produced by detonating dynamite, and studying the speed of the shock "waves" as recorded on seismographs located fanwise about the shot-point, at several miles distance.

The resulting data looked highly complicated to the novice, but the seasoned seismologist and geologist was able to read their significance, and from them deduce the formations underlying the soil over a wide area.

A number of such records were obtained and reduced to geographical terms. The final test was made when a well was dug according to the direction of the geophysicists, and when the drill began to bite down into exactly the sort of formation this new sort of natural scientist had declared would be found, oil prospectors began changing their tools to accord with the new procedure.

Other methods have since been developed to aid in seeing below the surface, but to date none of them have proved so satisfactory for general conditions as the artificial earthquake.

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Finland's Export Trade Shows Rise Of 16 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Fin. — Evidence of Finland's trade recovery in the past year is contained in figures, published here recently, showing export trade 16 per cent greater during the first three quarters of 1933 than in the like period of 1932. The wholesale internal trade has risen nearly 10 per cent and the retail 5.

Unemployment has consequently declined. In September, 1932, 54,807 were registered at the unemployment bureaus; the corresponding figure for 1933 was 31,306. There are many who do not register, but the figures give an indication of the decrease.

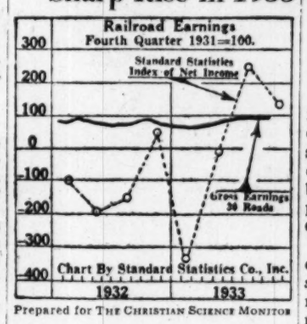
Another sign of improvement is an increaserd note circulation for the first time since 1928; this is remarkable, since the monetary policy during the whole of the depression has been decidedly deflationary. The money market is easy, deposits are slightly on the increase. The state's financial position is also strong.

The one dark spot is agriculture, which is an important part of Finland's economic life. Conditions in the home market have recently improved, but the competition in exporting is very severe, especially for butter, eggs and bacon.

The depression appeared in Finland about a year earlier than in most other countries; and signs of recovery were noticeable earlier than elsewhere. Finland is a comparatively poor country, too, so it was not difficult to persuade the people to reduce their standard of living.

Recovery has been greatly aided by the slight improvement in some foreign countries, especially Great Britain, which takes nearly 60 per cent of Finland's total exports and last year greatly increased her purchases of timber.

Railroad Net Shows Sharp Rise in 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITH only a slight increase in gross earnings, leading railroads recorded remarkable increases in net during 1933.

Consultant Service Established to Aid Local Governments

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—A municipal consultant service has been established by the National Municipal League to assist local governments in financial difficulties in restoring their credit, Mr. Howard P. Jones, secretary of the league, announced Jan. 8. Prof. Thomas H. Reed, of the University of Michigan and one of the foremost authorities in the country in the field of local government and administration, will be director of the organization.

"The urgent need for such a service is obvious from the fact that nearly 2000 municipalities are already in default," Mr. Jones pointed out. Bearing out this view was a report printed in the New York Times to the effect that last year out of $18,000,000,000 municipal bond issues outstanding in the country, $1,000,000,000 went into default.

Sulphur Now Mined Like Coal and At Much Reduced Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10—Unique from the standpoint of being the only place in North America where sulphur ore is mined like coal, an enormous sulphur mine has just been opened by the Leviathan Sulphur Company, in Alpine County, California.

This property is said to be capable of producing 99 per cent pure raw sulphur for as little as $8 a ton. Fifty miners are now feeding a 100-ton mill which, the company says, can easily be expanded to handle 1000 tons a day, under which schedule about 4000 tons of raw sulphur would be turned out, and 500 workmen would be required.

The big new enterprise for California comes in direct competition with Gulf coast sulphur interests, such as the Mellons, where the mineral is chiefly produced by pumping superheated water into deep wells and then pumping out the soluble sulphur. These enterprises, however, have to move their sulphur to the Pacific coast by boat through the Panama Canal, and are said to be at a serious disadvantage in competition with the California sulphur mine, which makes its rail connection at Minden, Nev., and has a comparatively short haul to San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Portland, Spokane, or Los Angeles.

There are three important natural markets for raw sulphur in the western states; the tire and rubber industry of southern California; the great farming and garden business of the western states, where there has been an increasing demand for chemical dusts and sprays for control of insects and mildew; and the big paper mills of the Pacific Northwest and Canada.

Wild Inflation Is Possible From Cut In Dollar Parity

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—How much inflation would there be in devaluing the dollar to 60 per cent of its old parity, or approximately to the level indicated by current RFC gold prices?

This has become a thoroughly live question in banking and monetary circles recently, since even the die-hard sound money men have virtually abandoned hopes that the dollar will be restored to its old gold parity.

Standard Statistics Company in a special survey goes so far as to say that the big increase in bank reserves resulting from a devaluation to 60 per cent, "if uncontrolled, would form the base of an inflation beyond the wildest dreams of the most rabid inflationists."

It adds, however, that the maximum expansion of credit possible is unthinkable, and points to the possible control which may be wielded by the Reserve system.

The most recent inflation of credit from which the country has suffered, it is explained, was reflected in the 1928 and 1929 boom in securities. What form another inflation from excessive credit expansion might take cannot easily be predicted in advance, but in the past, such credit has usually gone into excessive speculation in land, commodities, or securities.

Devaluation to 60 per cent of parity, Standard Statistics estimates, would boost the total "free" or unused gold in the Reserve system to about $2,600,000,000, which would support a theoretical maximum deposit circulation of $70,000,000,000. In addition, some $4,000,000,000 of excess reserves, which would presumably be created, would permit the creation of $40,000,000,000 in deposit circulation, making a total potential deposit circulation of $110,000,000,000.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

December 30, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, and on Deposit with Other Banks		$45,808,881.10
U. S. Government Securities:		
Maturing within Four Months, $22,832,123.42		
Maturing within Eight Months,	3,178,953.14	26,011,076.56
Short Term Municipal Securities		9,059,397.05
Acceptances of Other Banks		4,741,871.59
Brokers' Call Loans Secured		3,801,139.75
Commercial Paper and Loans Eligible for Rediscount with Federal Reserve Bank	15,315,143.07	$104,737,509.12
Demand Loans		12,015,757.83
Loans, Discounts, and Investments		61,254,398.10
Banking House		6,500,000.00
Customers' Liability on Acceptances		6,958,363.51
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets		820,725.21
TOTAL		$192,286,753.77

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock			20,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits			11,925,405.54
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, Unearned Discount, and Expense			1,628,259.20
Reserve for Quarterly Dividend, Payable January 2, 1934			200,000.00
Liability as Acceptor, Endorser, or Maker on Acceptances and Bills			7,119,976.40
Other Liabilities			9,789.91
Deposits	Demand	$116,755,563.34	
	Time	34,647,759.38	151,403,322.72
TOTAL			$192,286,753.77

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Formal Table Service

Etiquette in Daily Living—9

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE problem of table service is a little more difficult for Jane Smith (who does her own housework) than that of table setting. She will have to follow at some distance what is considered good form, making such adjustments as her situation requires and being satisfied with what might be called "make-shifts."

But this need not make her disgruntled, discouraged or envious of Mrs. Grandperson, who is able to serve with correct elegance. Envy is quick to slam the door in one's face against the very accomplishment of a higher standard of living which one desires, while enjoyment and appreciation of another's advantages will open the door wide toward approximating it. Moreover, knowledge of good form gives one conscious power socially, whether or not one is able to carry it out in detail or not. In the last few years there have been many cases where retrenchments in the home have necessitated lower standards of living but during periods of readjustments one doesn't have to lower his ideals, at least

Miss Smartly (business woman) probably has the good judgment to realize that housekeeping is her avocation (hobby, if you please) business being her main job, so she will not draw unpleasant comparisons between herself and those whose vocation it is to be homemaker and housekeeper.

In the first place Mrs. Smith and Miss Smartly will be wise if they do not try to entertain formally unless they can afford proper help. They can, of course, give formal dinner at some smart eating place but this is expensive if properly done and however successful it does seem to lack the individual flavor that goes with home entertaining, especially if these women do not habitually live after the grand manne .

Probably a better choice will be for them to substitute Sunday evening suppers, small evening gatherings with supper, luncheons and informal afternoon teas or such other simple occasions, when the demands of etiquette are less exacting and which can be carried through satisfactorily with little (or no) outside help.

Formal Dinner Service

A few points on correct, formal dinner service may be helpful not only as suggestive of the entire formalities of the occasion but of the fundamentals which underly all table service.

For instance, one servant passes the principal dishes followed immediately by an assistant with the accompanying dishes. The number of these pairs depends on the number of guests present and on the elaborateness of the menu.

A few excerpts quoted from Emily Post's "Etiquette" may be of interest:

Nothing to eat is ever put on the table except ornamental dishes of fruit and candy. The meat is carved in the kitchen or pantry, vegetables are passed and returned to the side table or to the pantry. . . From the setting of the table until it is cleared for dessert, a plate must remain at every cover. Under the first two courses there are always two plates. . . A plate with food on it can never be exchanged for a plate that has food on it; a clean one must come between. . . . Good service today requires the removal of each plate as soon as the fork is laid upon it; so that by the time the last fork is put down, the entire table is set with clean plates and is ready for the next course. At every well-ordered dinner, there should be a double service for 10 or 12 persons. . . . At a dinner of 12, for instance, two dishes, each holding six portions, are garnished exactly alike and presented at opposite ends of the table. . . . As soon as soup is served the parlor-maid or footman passes a dish or a basket of dinner rolls. . . No bread plates are ever on a table where there is no butter, and no butter is ever served at a dinner. Dishes are presented held flat on the palm of the servant's left hand; every hot one must have a napkin placed as a pad under it. (Food, of course, is always offered from the left side.) At dinner always, . . . the plates of whatever course precedes dessert, are removed, leaving the table plateless. The salt cellars and pepper pots are taken off on the serving tray (without being put on a napkin or doily, as used to be the custom), and the crumbs are brushed off each place at table with a folded napkin onto a tray held under the table edge.

Finger bowls are, of course, always presented. The host enters the dining-room with the guest of honor (woman) and the hostess ends up the procession with her partner.

Adjustments to Situation

Mrs. Henry Brown, who lives in a very simple way, having her work done by one maid will doubtless make a number of adjustments in her table service not only when her family is alone but when a friend or two comes in informally for dinner. Mr. Brown himself, for instance, may do the carving at the table. The maid will then pass the plates to each person and follow up with sauces or vegetables brought in from the kitchen. She may leave these on the serving-table for a second passing. She also passes olives, celery, bread or any other food. Mrs. Brown will probably use bread-and-butter plates for this informal dinner. To simplify her service she may omit finger bowls except for Sundays and holidays or when guests are present. At these times she will be wise to plan a menu that requires a minimum service when one must do it all. But this one maid should be trained to be as deft and unobtrusive about the serving as Mrs. Grandperson's butler and retinue of footmen even if Mrs. Brown is thereby obliged to do more of the other work herself. It is a great advantage to little folk (and to those a bit older) to become thoroughly accustomed to well trained servant service in the home. Many a case of social inadaptability (going around with a chip on one's shoulder is one of the signs of this so is too great an aggressiveness) has been traced to a sharp sense of inferiority which has grown up because the individual did not have correct social training in the home.

The problem of Jane Smith and Miss Smartly will be taken up in next article.

[Last week's article, through a typographical error for which we apologize, carried the number 6. The article was really No. 8, No. 10 of this series of 25 will appear next Wednesday.]

Women's Clubs and Women Workers

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN MOST places where a women's club flourishes, its membership is composed of those women in the community who are primarily home makers. Teachers and librarians are often included. In any industrial center there is a large body of women to whom the pleasure and education to be derived from club membership is denied.

These women include groups who leave their homes every morning and work all through the day at machines in mills or factories. There is also a vast number of clerks, secretaries and stenographers, and those engaged in similar wage-earning pursuits.

Women leaders in organization work often realize but vaguely the problems which confront their working sisters. Many a heroine is "unhonored and unsung" as she labors quietly and unceasingly that a mother may have every comfort, or that the children of a sister or brother may have educational advantages.

It might be a startling revelation if statistics could be compiled which would disclose how many young men and women have received college training because of the unselfish sacrifices of an aunt, sister or mother.

A Study Project

If the "privileged class," as club women are sometimes designated, wish to enlarge their sphere of acquaintanceship and greatly to increase their field of usefulness, they will find an avenue open to them through a study of the prevailing conditions under which women in their own city are working.

"Women at Work" is a booklet published by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. It may be procured for five cents by addressing the bureau, Washington, D. C.

In this booklet will be found a very interesting and concise history of a century of industrial change as it has affected women workers in the United States.

The same growth of opportunities has taken place in the industrial life of women as has occurred in their social sphere. Extreme indignation was once expressed if a woman appeared on a public platform. Such a thought now appears ridiculous.

Equal Pay

The day is undoubtedly coming when the financial remuneration given to women for work will be commensurate with that paid to men for the same work. That day has not yet arrived, as will be learned from the booklet mentioned.

Internationally minded women will learn that a woman's right to work, and to receive adequate pay for such work, without favor or prejudice, is not a problem peculiar to the United States.

"The Open Door International" with branches in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain and Sweden and with affiliated or associated societies in many other countries, held its third conference at Prague last July. The object of the organization is "The economic emancipation of the woman worker."

Hand-Painted Lingerie

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A specialist in lingerie, with an inventive turn of mind, has introduced an effective and practical decoration for underwear which neither wears out nor washes out.

This new "embroidery" consists of hand-painted floral designs, the paint being of a special nature capable of withstanding the onslaughts of soap and water.

A favorite flower can be chosen to decorate an entire set of undies, crepe-de-chine, silk, or satin being used for the foundation as desired. A black satin dressing jacket looked particularly well when decorated with painted sprays of bright flowers, while a softened effect was obtained by painting the design on the wrong side of the material.

Hand-painted sets comprise a new line of knickers, specially designed to eliminate any clumsiness round the waist. A few inches of elastic is let into one side of the waist only to give the necessary grip, the other side having a small, zip-fastened opening, the metal parts of which are covered by a piece of the material in order that they may not come into contact with other undergarments.

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Flies High Over Ancient Pyramids and Sphinx

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Women of the Western World Are Watching With Genuine Interest the Steps Toward Modern Freedom Being Taken by Women of Egypt. Miss Lotfia el Nadi, Egypt's First Woman Pilot, Has Won the Admiration of Men and Women of Egypt and Elsewhere for Her Courage and Ability.

Egypt's First Girl Pilot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Alexandria, Egypt

THE ascent of Miss Lotfia el Nadi, Egypt's "great little lady," into the air marks another milestone in the advancement of the feminist movement in Egypt. At a display recently given by the students of the Almaza Flying School of Misr Airwork Ltd., Cairo, 2000 spectators gathered to watch Egypt's first girl pilot take to the air. Miss Lotfia had only recently obtained her flying license Section A, but walked to her machine with the coolness of an experienced pilot, climbed into it and hopped off as lightly as a bird, leaving her spectators behind in a state of admiration and wonder. She proved amazingly adept at the controls, looped the loop and spun her snow-white machine round and round with the precision of an artist. On coming down to earth again she was smothered with tributes, and congratulations came in to her from every direction. The staff of Misr Airwork Ltd. presented her with a gold watch while the representative of the Women's Progress League gave her a jeweled pendant and a bracelet set with a carved stone bearing inscriptions from the Koran. She was also made a member of the Women's League and awarded the badge. Taalat Harb Pasha, managing director of Banque Misr, personally gave her 10 hours' free flying and promised to assist her in attaining greater heights. It is also reported that a committee has been formed for the purpose of raising a fund of £250 to help to defray Miss Lotfia's expenses in connection with a higher course in aviation.

Chief Instructor A. D. Carroll states that from the start Miss Lotfia has shown a form of courage and ability still rare among women of Egypt. He says that she not only compares with the English girls he has taught in England, but even excels a good many of them. In fact, she showed superior skill to many of the young men who were taking the same course with her. Miss Lotfia's sisters are also becoming air-minded and three of them have already registered as pupils at the Alexandria branch of the Misr Airwork Flying School.

Drawn by Dorothy Abbott for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dressed for Freezing Temperatures and Heavy Snows, One May Get the Full Enjoyment Out of Winter Sports.

The North Wind Doth Blow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

FOR those who go to Saint Moritz each winter, to Lake Placid, or to Canada's Murray Bay—or to many of us who would like to play in our own backyards—there are some grand new skiing and skating clothes. Europe with her previous knowledge and enjoyment of winter sports inspires most of our attire. From the point of practicality, this is most desirable.

A good point to consider in buying a ski suit is to keep it subdued in color, relying on socks, gloves, sweater or scarf for dash. The top figure illustrates a double breasted suit of snow-cloth in navy blue, black, brown or dark green lined warmly with kasha. The young person in the center has tried her own skill in combining a zipper-fastened green suede jacket with elastic knit inserts, over brown gabardine ski trousers. An easily managed circular velveteen or corduroy skirt on the third figure is contrasted with a bright orange suede jacket. One of the popular new velveteen pull-overs over a classic flannel shirt completes this warm skating outfit. The set of socks, hat and gloves shown below is of brushed wool.

As a final "word to the wise": mittens are warmer than gloves; clothing should not be bulky; for skiiers a little knapsack for odds and ends which straps over the shoulders and a pair of black glasses are quite invaluable in the snowfields.

D. A.

Right off the Cob
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Salad Dressings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

Grapefruit Salad Dressing

Mix
4 teaspoons oil
1 saltspoon bottled horse-radish
1 saltspoon sugar
1 teaspoon minced onion. Add
2 sections shredded grapefruit and beat. Salt to taste.

Suitable for any combination of celery, lettuce, tomato, cucumber, bell pepper, blanched cabbage, which should be salted sufficiently before adding dressing. Serves two.

Cheese Sauce Dressing

Mix
1 teaspoon cornstarch with
2 teaspoons milk. Add
1 egg,
Pinch salt
Dash of white pepper. Beat
Into
1 cupful of milk. Dice
½ pound nippy yellow cheese. Melt the cheese slowly over very low fire, stirring constantly. If mixture seems to curdle it will come out all right after egg mixture is added. Add egg and continue to stir and cook until mixture comes to bubble and is thick. Use at once. This dressing is delicious as a filling and covering for a cheese sandwich made of two slices of toast. Serves two.

Cheese Sauce Dressing for Tomato Salad

Peel
2 medium tomatoes. Open stem end sufficiently to receive sauce. Salt sufficiently to season and let stand while sauce is prepared.
To
2 tablespoons of sweet cream add
Large saltspoon of bottled horse-radish free from its vinegar. Mix. Add
2 tablespoons of leftover cold cheese sauce from above recipe. Mix. Heap into tomatoes and top each tomato with teaspoon of minced bell pepper combined with one section of shredded grapefruit. Serve with open sandwiches made of well-buttered French bread (not sour dough), topped with broken potato chips.

Pimiento Dressing

Mix
4 teaspoons oil
2 dashes white pepper
1 saltspoon sugar
1 teaspoon canned pimiento juice. Add
1 section of shredded grapefruit.

Use on any combination of raw vegetables salted and trimmed with pimiento. Serve with well-buttered Vienna slices topped with a little shredded chipped beef.

Garden Salad

(for those who do not care for oil-dressed salad for dinner)
Slice
2 large firm tomatoes
1 or 2 cucumbers
Several stalks of celery
1 onion
1 large bell pepper, and place in flat bowl in layers, salting each layer sufficiently to season. Let stand at least 20 minutes. Drain or dip juice off, and add to it
2 dashes white pepper and
Saltspoon of sugar. Sprinkle this mixture over the salad. Shred
4 sections of grapefruit over the top. Serve at table from bowl. A little
Blanched cabbage may be put in bottom of bowl or
Shredded watercress or
Radishes sprinkled on top. Serves four. The juice left in bottom of bowl will season a tomato cocktail. If it is desired to serve this salad for luncheon accompany it with sandwiches filled with the cheese sauce (cold) given above.

English Kitchen Wisdom

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

When preparing apples for a flan or trifle do not peel too finely, cut each apple into four pieces, and remove the core by slicing straight across, not by scooping out. This not only makes the apple stand flat on the flan, but enables enough peel and core to be used for a delicious sauce.

To make apple peeling sauce put the peel and core into a pan of cold water and bring to the boil. Strain. Add sugar and a few drops of lemon juice to the peeling water and boil. Thicken with a little arrowroot or corn flour and coloring. (1 ounce corn flour to 1 pint liquid.) This syrup can be used with various fruit sweets, and is particularly nice when added to a hot pineapple meringue.

When grilling a steak first spread the meat all over with fat and add a little seasoning. Turn the steak with a broad knife, never with a fork, or you may pierce the meat and lose some of the juice. The steak should be turned only once—the less you fuss it the better.

Left-over boiled potatoes can be dished up again successfully however sorry looking they may be. Mash them down in a pot, and then scrape them to one side and pour in a little milk, allowing it to heat before mixing in with the potatoes. When hot stir in with a little fat. If the milk is carefully added in this way the potatoes will come out white no matter how dark they may have been. Put into a forcing bag and pipe out onto a dish.

A delicious savory is quickly made with prunes and bacon. Soak the prunes well, take out the stones, and substitute a caper. Roll the prunes in a thin rasher of streaky bacon. Add a little seasoning. Grill, and serve with a garnishing of parsley on strips of toast.

Wearing Orchids

A pin to hold a single orchid is a new accessory. It is a small cylinder of gold silver or sheer enamel, three and a-half inches long and closed at the lower end into which the orchid, wrapped in moist cotton, can be tucked. A pin to hold the evening corsage is differently designed. It is a clip representing two leaves, the smaller of which is hinged to fold over the larger and furnished on the under side with a sharp phlange which holds the spray. Orchids should be worn without foliage or ribbon. When there is to be dancing the right shoulder is the best position for them. Otherwise the spray is of the corsage where the décolletage ends or, if there is no décolletage in front, as near to the point where one would logically terminate as the style of the dress permits. Similarly, for street wear the base of a coat collar is a smart placing if the cut and trimming of the garment permit it.

There is also a bracelet to hold an orchid, designed by Irene Hayes.

She Has the Key to the 'City'

'Receptionist' for Rockefeller Center a Big Job

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IN A spacious, much-windowed office in that towering monolith of Rockefeller Center which broods over the "City," I visited Miss Eugenia Lewis, Information Clerk and Receptionist of the Center. I had been told that she expressed in her work a high standard of effort and that some of her ideas on the subject might help other women.

The moment that Miss Lewis rose from her desk to greet me, I knew that I had her undivided attention.

I felt her alertness, and her ability to immerse herself in my problem, to understand it from my point of view, and to elucidate it. Travel, she thought, is the best background for the work—travel which includes visits in representative homes and friendships with many kinds of people.

"Diverse experiences," she said, "teach one the fundamental alikeness of classes and nationalities and when one has learned this, one is at home with humanity. In receptionist work one meets individuals of all kinds: distinguished foreigners; unconventional artists; business men and women; and men and women who are just 'people.' Of course, although I have spoken of their alikeness, there are also differences, and one's success in pleasing one's visitors depends on an appreciation of both factors."

Asked if foreign languages were needed, Miss Lewis said that she had sometimes found her French a convenience and on occasions would have been glad to speak Italian and German when contacting representatives of Italy and Germany with regard to their opening branch offices in Rockefeller Center. But on the whole, the facility which Europeans usually have in English makes linguistic accomplishments less important than other talents.

Remembering Facts

Among these memory must rank high, for of course what one deals in mainly is facts. Obviously, every business will make its special and technical demands on its information clerks. A radio concern will necessarily require a different trend of interest and knowledge from, let us say, a museum. Rockefeller Center presents an unusually diversified field which includes much of what both those institutions would need and adds to them a great deal which is exclusive to its own organization.

Miss Lewis must know all the points of interest concerning the Center, the works of art, something of the artists, architects and decorators who have made the Center beautiful and unique. She must know the policies and interesting facts about the two theaters. She must also be master of information that will attract prospective tenants to the rentable offices. Obviously, too, she must be familiar with the names of all firms and many of the individuals carrying on business in the Center.

Setting Knowledge in Order

I asked how she acquired the facts which have to be dealt out in such quantities and she replied that it required continual reading and study, as well as conversations with people who were developing the Center.

"I find, too," she said, "that facts lurk in obscure places and hide behind knowledge which at first seems unrelated to them. One must often rummage for them; then one must mentally catalogue them for quick use. Orderly habits of thought are, of course, essential. I think the power to relate one set of facts to another is important, for until items of information are so related they do not constitute a body of knowledge.

Miss Lewis has treated her job as a serious vocation. There is every reason, she says, why many such positions in large businesses—positions too often handled in a perfunctory and unimaginative way—should be developed into satisfying careers, in which the joy of growing complements the joy of serving and builds a full and satisfactory life.

Lace Sunshade

Special from Monitor Bureau

London.

A sunshade cover made entirely of crochet in fine ivory-tinted Indian silk is a novelty even in these days of highly developed handicraft.

Mrs. A. R. Waite, the originator of the idea, designed and worked out the lovely peacock pattern to fit the space between the spokes of the sunshade, repeating it eight times. the panels being joined down the sides, and caught into a small ring to slip over the ferrule at the top. Eight tiny loops were then added at each point through which the spokes were caught. It is therefore extremely easy to take on and off.

The cover has the appearance of being made of net lace, and is most effective when used over colored silk. Being made in a soft, fine thread, it is not clumsy when the shade is closed.

Strut Reverse (Inside-Out) Chiffons
Make legs and ankles appear more slender and graceful.
Ask for Strut-Reverse at better stores.
STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Hints for the Week-End Hostess

Week-end entertaining brings a host of needs. Each thing to do may mean something to get—toothsome dainties, decorations, and the many other incidentals to happy doings.

The busy hostess needs not so much a reminder of these things as of a service that will help her, namely, the local and classified advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. The busy shopper and the thrifty shopper will find these advertisements a safe guide in supplying week-end or everyday needs.

Roosevelt Favors Inland Waterway On St. Lawrence

Stormy Debate Expected in Senate With Defeat of Treaty Likely

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—An inland waterway of 1400 miles, from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes, via the St. Lawrence—long the dream of engineers—will be recommended to the Senate tomorrow in a special message from President Roosevelt.

Unless all signs fail, the Senate will reject the proposal and fail to give the treaty with Canada the necessary two-thirds majority for ratification. In any event the subject is due for stormy and long-drawn-out debate in the upper chamber with the possibility of the same tactics that resulted in a filibuster last session and prevented enactment after the Foreign Relations Committee voted the measure out last March, 14 to 2.

The question of the St. Lawrence waterway is one of the most complex before Congress. The canal has been urged by various Presidents and a treaty was finally ratified with Canada in the last year of Mr. Hoover's term.

Indorsed by Presidents

Now it is backed by Mr. Hoover's political rival. Nevertheless, the treaty faces a bitter fight in the Senate, possibility if not the prospect of defeat under the two-thirds provisions, and besides has brought questioning voices from economists whose position carries weight.

The canal calls for immediate expenditure of about $175,000,000 by the American Government for navigation works, and another $90,000,000 for waterpower development allocated to New York State.

Advocates declare the canal would open up the great landlocked interior of North America to ocean-going carriers, and provide easy access for exporting agricultural surpluses. In the past, particularly, middle-western wheat growers of the United States have vigorously urged the plan. Advocates of public works point to the big number of men the vast undertaking would put on the pay rolls.

Closed Half of Year

The chief argument against the project is the query, "Would it pay?"

The answer given is an emphatic "No!" It would be cheaper to use the money to build a double trunk railroad from Chicago to Montreal, according to Dr. Harold G. Moulton, head of the Brookings Institution. The canal would be closed by ice 5½ months each year, it is said.

Railroads are being kept out of bankruptcy by the Government as it is, it is argued; why should the Government establish a great tax-free competitor? Furthermore, recent federal destruction of farm surpluses, it is charged, illustrates how little use the farmers will have for a new transportation outlet.

State's 'Bill of Fare' Now Being Printed

(Continued from Page 1)

a minimum of about $6 and a maximum of more than $150, the expense to the State of entering the same bill year after year and duplicate measures is obvious.

Among the perennial bills or petitions are those calling for appointment of the Boston police commissioner by the Mayor, the legalizing of pari-mutuel betting on horse races and the establishment of biennial legislative sessions.

The main course contains legislative provender that may practically revolutionize the judicial and banking structure of the State. Thus Mr. George Demeter, Boston representative, today filed a bill that would require banks to publish with the Bank Commissioner all salaries, bonuses, commissions, dividends, fees or expenditures over $10,000 paid to or incurred by their officials for a 12-month period. This measure, discouraging as it might the fattening of the bankers at the expense of the depositors, would induce important reforms in the management of banks, Mr. Demeter believes.

The Legislature will also pass judgment on recommendations of the banking commission, presided over by Senator Joseph R. Cotton. Most important of these recommendations are those prohibiting interlocking bank directorates and providing for guarantee of depositors' and shareholders' money.

Governor's Additions

But the legislative board will creak when the judicial course is brought on. There are first of all the chef-d'œuvres of the Governor, who has recommended a central state police force, abolition of the grand jury, changing the method of selecting jurors and reorganizing the district courts in favor of circuit courts. Actual cooks of this course were the crime commissioners, most of whose recommendations were "buttled" by the Governor. There will be many side dishes and entrées with his course, including a bill recommending intensification of the kidnaping penalty and another making application of the death penalty optional with the jury.

Labor's friends and critics have been busy dishing up appetizers on one hand and antidotes on the other. Several bills have been entered providing for more effective enforcement of the minimum wage law, for restoration of the 6 o'clock closing law applicable to women, to improvement in the general standards of the working conditions and for ratification of the child labor amendment.

Most important to labor and capital alike, possibly, is the petition filed by Mr. Edward A. Filene, creating a baby NRA to apply to interstate industry in Massachusetts.

Administration of the workmen's compensation act by the various insurance companies will again be under fire from labor with a bill entered calling for a thorough investigation of the administration of the act and another bill calling for state managed compensation.

As expected, the liquor bill will be under fire with two bills seeking to restrict rights granted druggists by the measure.

The report of the commission to study revision of the Boston Charter will provide important problems for the law makers.

A Political Flavor

And there is considerable legislative redundancy on the matter of restoring the pay of state employees. About 10 bills have been filed to this end, and one legislative taster reported there was a strong flavor of politics in these vitals.

Probably the hottest dish will be the Governor's recommendation for a retail sales tax and mildly steaming will be all the dishes dealing with taxation. Many of the tax bills seek to broaden the base of taxation such as the bill for eliminating much of the exempt property and adding to the taxability of personal tangible property. One bill would vary the rate on incomes, thus introducing the "capacity-to-pay" basis of taxation.

Attorney Wycliffe C. Marshall has been particularly active in providing a part of the menu that will not be too popular with the utility and insurance interests, for he would extend regulation of these institutions to corporations affiliated with them.

And if this fare, enhanced by innumerable dishes to delight the gourmand, has not discouraged the Legislators, there is the dessert, where they may choose several bills calling for memorials and statues or those providing for investigations. There is, for instance, the petition of Mr. Israel Katz that the methods of industrial life insurance companies be subjected to legislative scrutiny and there is the petition presented by Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr., relative to an investigation of the administration of Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner.

After this feast, the legislators may appoint new chefs, who will brew the broth throughout the blistering summer, for the next marathon banquet.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Windsor: Windsor-Walkerville Technical School, Giles Boulevard and Parent Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Quebec

Montreal: Hall, Mount Royal Hotel, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 15.

Canal Zone

Cristobal: Church Building, Old Cristobal, 4 p. m., Jan. 28.

United States

Florida

Coral Gables: Elementary School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 15.

Delray Beach: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 18.

Fort Myers: Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 19.

Key West: Church Building, 327 Elizabeth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Miami (First Church): Church Edifice, Biscayne Boulevard at Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 18. Radiocast Station WQAM, 560 kilocycles.

St. Petersburg: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.

Stuart: Lyric Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 14.

Georgia

Savannah: Church Auditorium, Thirty-first and Whitaker Streets, 4 p. m., Jan. 14.

Massachusetts

North Attleboro (First Church, Attleboro): North Attleboro High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 14.

Somerville: Church Edifice, Sycamore Street near Broadway, Winter Hill, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

Wellesley (Organization at Wellesley College): Alumnæ Hall, 3 p. m., Jan. 14.

New Jersey

Trenton: Church Edifice, West State Street and Richey Place, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 14.

New York

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, Main Street East and Prince Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Stone Bowl 'Source' Displayed in Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 10—A three-ton soapstone boulder, probably carried by glacial action from the nearest known outcropping in the Swift River Valley, to Wilbraham, has ended its centuries' old journey in a central spot in the Springfield Museum of Natural History.

By an accommodating coincidence, the boulder was deposited on a hillside where numerous sharp-edged cutting pieces of trap rock abound. The Indians in this section were quick to take advantage of the opportunity and the boulder today shows plainly where sections have been hewn out to be made into bowls. Several fragments of Indian stone bowls were found near the boulder. At one end it has a round ball of rock, almost completely cut away from the main stone. The stone was discovered by a hunter in 1904. Excavations conducted near its location by a group in charge of Mr. Albert Dakin of the Putnam Museum in Cambridge unearthed many implements and fragments of utensils.

Bid of $800,000 Rejected For McCormick Necklaces

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 (AP)—Two necklaces that cost the late Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick approximately $2,000,000 were still the property of her estate today, after Probate Judge John F. O'Connell refused an $800,000 offer for their purchase.

The offer was submitted January 8 by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, trustee of the estate, on behalf of an unnamed broker, said to represent a New York jewelry firm. The court ruled that the offer was inimicable to the best interests of the estate, as it contemplated a cash payment of $25,000 and the balance in payments of $75,000 extending to Oct. 31, 1937.

S. P. C. A. Medals Ready For Poster Winners

Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, announced today the rules governing the annual "poster contest," open to school children throughout the State.

As a reward for the best posters submitted an entirely new medal of special design has been prepared. Bronze and silver medals will be awarded.

Borah Applauded In Scoring Policy Of 'U. S. Observers'

Council of Foreign Relations Hears Senator's Plea for Nationalism

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—The traditional foreign policy of the United States, based on freedom from entangling alliances, had its apotheosis here last night when Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho employed his well-known formula of oratorical necromancy to summon shadows of the past to plead for national acknowledgment that the old way of American aloofness from foreign imbroglios and Old World dissensions was the right way, and that internationalism was the wrong way.

Senator Borah quoted Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, as seeing an ominous world background "full of shadows and uncertainty" where "confidence between nations was more lacking than ever."

"There is something moving behind the footlights," the Idaho Senator declared. "It is the inevitable forces of national life which often elude detection until they have begun to write their decrees."

It was Senator Borah's first time as guest of the Council on Foreign Relations, a nonpartisan group of leaders of the bar, finance, business and education—a group in the main extremely conservative and among which the thought of international coöperation is strong. It was therefore no surprise to observers that they listened to the one-time chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who is now the ranking member of that body, with attentive interest rather than with enthusiasm. Indeed, only once was Senator Borah's address interrupted by applause, and that was when he scored the policy of the present and some previous administrations to send "observers" abroad. These he referred to as "spies."

"The fight against nationalism is lost," Senator Borah said, adding that "it was bound to lose." It was a fight against the strongest and noblest passion outside of those which spring from men's relation to his God, that moves or controls the impulses of the human heart. Without it, civilization would wane and utterly decay. Men would sink to the level of savages. Internationalism, if it means anything more than the friendly coöperation between separate, distinct and wholly independent nations, rests upon a false foundation; and when undertaken, it will fail, as in the name of progress and humanity, it should fail.

Mr. John W. Davis, one-time American Ambassador to Great Britain and internationally known lawyer, proposed a vote of thanks to Senator Borah, which was adopted enthusiastically. Mr. Davis disagreed with some of the premises of Senator Borah, however.

Mr. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large and Vice-President of the Council, presided.

Chase National Seeks Redress

(Continued from Page 1)

rocked financial circles from the Atlantic to the Pacific, witnesses testified that the bank had "written off" $69,572,180 of its motion picture investments; that it made a personal loan of $30,000 to Gen. Gerado Machado while he was President of Cuba, and paid $55,000 to one of the Cuban dictator's friends and business associates.

The new régime headed by Mr. Aldrich clashed with the old when Mr. Wiggin concluded his testimony on Oct. 27, 1933, after revealing that an affiliate and a subsidiary of the institution had engaged in "pool" trading in the bank's stock to an aggregate volume of more than $860,000,000 since 1928.

Stepping quickly forward at the Senate committee's hearing, Mr Aldrich asked and received permission to state the policy of the bank's present management in respect to such dealings, and declared it was "absolutely opposed to such transactions."

"As long as I have anything to do with the management, the market in Chase stock shall not be affected by the operation of trading accounts by the affiliates of the bank," Mr. Aldrich declared.

Appointment Announced

In announcing the appointment of the committee of directors yesterday, Mr. Aldrich said that Mr. Root had been retained as counsel because he had no previous professional relation with the bank or its officers and because of his experience in financial matters.

"He has been charged by this committee with the duty of making a thorough study of these matters and reporting on them as promptly as is consistent with thoroughness in view of the complexity of the questions involved," he continued. "He is now actively engaged upon this work."

During a discussion from the floor, Mr. Aldrich remarked that the present management desired to protect the stockholders "against no matter who."

Reduction in Directorate

In cutting the board of directors from 35 to 25, to conform with the provisions of the Banking Act of 1933, the stockholders dropped 12 of the old directors from the board and elected two new members. The new directors are H. Donald Campbell, senior vice-president, and John A. Brown, chairman of the executive committee of the Socony-Vacuum Corporation.

The 12 retiring directors are Charles S. McCain, resigning as chairman of the board; John McHugh, resigning as chairman of the executive committee; Henry W. Cannon, one of the oldest directors and president of the bank from 1886 to 1904; Ralph C. Holmes, director of the Texas Corporation; Albert G. Milbank, chairman of the board of the Borden Company; Jeremiah Milbank, director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; George M. Moffett, president of Corn Products Refining Corporation; Samuel F. Pryor, chairman of the executive committee of Remington Arms Company; Ferdinand W. Roebling Jr., president of John A. Roebling's Sons Company; Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of Bethlehem Steel Corporation; George P. Whaley, director of the Socony-Vacuum Corporation, and Henry Rogers Winthrop, a partner of Winthrop, Mitchell and Company.

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of Men's, Young Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Topcoats, Trousers, Haberdashery, Hats, Shoes.
Splendid Reductions!
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie, Pa.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE DEPARTMENT STORE
Our Annual January TABLE LINEN SALE offers big saving opportunities.

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest
BEAUTY SALON
15 W. EIGHTH STREET Phone 24-084

COAL—COKE
Right Time Right Price, Right Place
Phone your order for delivery
J. F. SIEGEL
PHONE 23-097

"We make our own candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us. Leave your order at
PULAKAS
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

La Marie Beauty Shoppe
Try a new Frederic Combination Wave
Prices reasonable. Phone 6819 for appointment.
404 NORTH SECOND STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG
(Continued)

CARA NOME TOILET GOODS
AT THE
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT and COURT STREETS
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

George N. Barnes
Second at State
Phone 8790
FAIRMONT'S BETTER BUTTER

Stromberg-Carlson
Radios on Sale at
J. H. TROUPS
15 SO. MARKET SQUARE

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

McIntyre's Quality Foods
at LOW PRICES
Our own make Chocolates and Bon Bons, 75c pound.
Chocolate and Vanilla Ice Cream, $1.00 qt.
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM
LUNCHES 45c DINNERS 75c
19-27 E. LANCASTER AVENUE
ARDMORE, PA.

NORRISTOWN

GEO. H. CLEMMER
Jewelry
Curren Arcade, Norristown, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA

Allegheny 0828 Res. Blvd. 811-W
FLOWERS
BELLE R. KINSLOE
17 NORTH 60TH ST. PHILADELPHIA
Deliveries Anywhere

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

After the Service Dine at
The Coulter Dining Room
In THE SQUARE CLUB
28 West Coulter Street
Sunday Dinners 12 until 8—60c and 75c
Luncheons 35c and 40c
Dinners 50c, 60c, 75c

PITTSBURGH

Eastman Kodak STORES Inc
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks — Cine Kodaks Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging Framing
606 WOOD STREET Atlantic 6227

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Mary's Beauty Shoppe
ALL KINDS OF
BEAUTY CULTURE
12 HAWLEY AVENUE, BELLEVUE, PA.
Phone Linden 6759

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

READING

B. & J. SAYLOR
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE
ST. LAWRENCE Electrovure MILK
221 SOUTH NINTH STREET

For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

SCRANTON

Semi-Annual SALE of MEN'S CLOTHING at 20% OFF!
Hickey-Freeman, Fashion Park, Braeburn and our own brands of suits and overcoats from our regular stocks drastically reduced! Savings can be counted even greater in view of future increased prices on quality clothes.
SAMTERS

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(ANN K. STRAUSS)
121 North Washington Avenue
New models in Spring Millinery arriving daily, priced at $1.98 and up

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 508-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Home Appliance Dealer
Plumbing and Heating
A. C. Drynan & Sons
Try HERZBRUN'S
for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FINE TAILORING
CLEANING REPAIRING PRESSING
Call Sewickley 289
601 BEAVER STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

Dry Goods · Hose · Gloves · Underthings

The Highway Shop

China · Glass · Lamps · Candles · Toys

Gifts for all occasions.

The THRIFT SHOP
(Cash and Carry)
The YARN SHOP
Scotch Wool—Instruction given and orders taken for Dresses, Suits and Coats

NOT what we can make out of a customer, but what we can do for him is the constant aim of—
SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

Buick Master
ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
Essolene
Guarantees Smoother Performance
Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 461 and 462

Sewickley Flower Shop
Hugh A. McMaster, Mgr.
Flowers of Quality
503 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 788 and 789

LUCAS MEAT MARKET
511 BEAVER STREET
Tel. Sewickley 211

Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
MILK, CREAM, EGGS and BUTTER
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
SHREDDED WHEAT
426 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 434

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The market for good things to eat"

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
We appreciate the patronage of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
CHESTER PIKE and PARK AVE.
Swarthmore 1297

UPPER DARBY

GERBER Shoe Repairing Service
7019 Garrett Rd.
Boulevard 197
Shoes called for and delivered.
BLVD. 2525 *"Smiling Service"*

STEWART CLEANERS and DYERS
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
West Philadelphia and Suburban *Collection and Delivery*

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

"Atlas Way the Best Way"
Awnings · Mattresses Renovated
Window Shades · Furniture Upholstered
Slip Covers · Repaired and Refinished
ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
J. S. McMullen, Mgr.
Phone Madison 2557 — 11 Church Lane
Res. 854 Rundale Ave. — Fernwood, Pa.
Yeadon, Pa.

WILKES-BARRE

QUALITY SERVICE
Goodrich Silvertown Inc.
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
72 NORTH MAIN STREET

WILKINSBURG

G. C. KESLAR
Meats, Butter, Eggs
Monarch Brand Foods
808 WOOD STREET Churchill 5174

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Lady would like to share comfortable, well appointed home; good locality. Box M-2489, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CARRS QUALITY COAL
Penhurst 1600
Clean—Fine Ash—No Clinkers
202 Calwell-Graham Bldg. Wilkinsburg

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

BOSTON ON BEACON STREET
NEAR BERKELEY—Attractive 9-room apartment, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen and butler's pantry, 2 maid's rooms, storeroom, 3 fireplaces, 2 electric refrigerators, owner moving away. Box T-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN. 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

FURNITURE

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE
Rugs and Bric-a-Brac. M. LOWENSTEIN
27 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Ken. 4451

ENGLANDER double studio couch, in use one week, will sell at a sacrifice. Tel. evenings Ken. 5858, or B-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED — MEN

GENERAL houseworker, white or colored; family of 4; Long Beach; $30 monthly. Tel. L. B.-3874. Write Box S-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BUSINESS woman with 8-year-old child desires refined person to take charge; live in Tudor City. Write Box H-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

OLIVE HOUSE—Comfortable home for rest and study or experienced attention to those needing it. 243 E. Olive St., Long Beach, N. Y. Long Beach 3328.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—To sublet, furnished apartment, 5 rooms, every convenience; fine location; Frigidaire; to May 1st; near Beacon trolley, but quiet location; lower apartment; 2 or 3 adults only. Box B-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

The Warwick
1450-1454 Beacon Street
Brookline

A desirable residence for particular families. Two blocks from Coolidge Corner. Modern, finest equipment throughout. Two to four rooms.

$50 to $90—Slightly More if Furnished
Tel. REGent 4811
NORDBLOM Manager

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE
Near Kenmore Station, Boston; guest house with restaurant attached; attractively furnished, fully equipped kitchen; desirable location, convenient to subway; well financed; reasonable offer will be considered. Box V-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INSURANCE

I SHOULD be pleased to serve the patrons of The Christian Science Monitor in their insurance needs. I am equipped to handle all forms of automobile, fire and all other lines of insurance coverage. WALTER A. DONLAN, 53 State Street, Boston. Cap. 5632, 5633 or Longwood 5691.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed
NAT STACEY Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni 2780—1769-M

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, Salmon Tower Bldg., 11 W. 42nd St.—Practitioner's office, mornings and Saturdays, reasonable. Tel. Pe. 6-0508.

PRINTING

PRINTING — Every description, low prices, prompt service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York City. Al. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

GREENWICH, CONN.—House on corner with post-road frontage, near Christian Science church, for sale at interesting figure. Write Room 119, 45 East Putnam Avenue.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A friendly home in a private family; quiet, desirable rooms; delicious food. Asp. 8243.

THE ELMS
Large corner room, private bath; other rooms. Discriminating clientele, exceptional food. 3 Revere St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Tel. Jamaica 2654. N. V. Strough, Mgr.

WILL take adults or child in attractive private home; large yard; near car stop; 10 minutes to Massachusetts Avenue. Long. 5434. Brookline, Mass.

WOODHAVEN, N. Y., 9536 81st St.—Comfortable, sunny rooms; quiet, private home; no objection to child. Mich. 2-4287.

INSURANCE

I SHOULD be pleased to serve the patrons of The Christian Science Monitor in their insurance needs. I am equipped to handle all forms of automobile, fire and all other lines of insurance coverage. WALTER A. DONLAN, 53 State Street, Boston. Cap. 5632, 5633 or Longwood 5691.

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WOODHAVEN, N. Y., 9536 81st St.—Comfortable, sunny rooms; quiet, private home; no objection to child. Mich. 2-4287.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3—Nice, airy rooms, overlooking church park; single, double; permanent, transients or students. A. M. NEWPORT.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single room, private home; near Christian Science church; lady preferred. 441 63rd Street. Sunset 6-3160.

COMFORTABLE, sunny rooms, $3 and $5; board if desired, $7.50 and $8. 43 Falmouth St., Suite 2, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, Central Park West—Residence for a gentleman. Telephone Riverside 9-1702.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN for window advertising in New York City and Newark; anyone experienced in contacting executives has an opportunity of good remuneration on a straight commission basis. Write Box X-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, long experience, free to travel; references furnished. 49 Elmwood Street, Newton, Mass. Tel. Newton North 7940.

YOUNG man, 33, wants office work; 10 years sales promotion, advertising, direct mail; touch typist; executive ability; consider any capacity. Write Box V-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED teacher, M.A. Columbia, desires position teacher, tutor, governess; English, history, dramatics, music and elementary. Write Box B-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED, capable woman desires position as companion nurse; drives car. Write Box H-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

GENERAL OFFICE Work—Experienced, intelligent woman seeks responsible position. Quick, willing and courteous. Write Box T-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

MIDDLE-AGED lady desires position as companion or practical nurse for adults. Box B-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRANSPORTATION

A. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points

WEARING APPAREL

LADIES' muskrat fur coat, fine dark skins, perfect condition, size 44, full length; price $50. Laf. 7194 mornings (Boston).

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DRESSES given for personal use selling famous Janalene dresses, lingerie for women, children; experience unnecessary; commission. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 373, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

STEWARD—MANAGER
Hotel, restaurant and club; experienced man wishes position. Box B-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MUSIC POSITION
By young lady teacher, experienced as head of piano department, music school and supervisor of public school music. Box B-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON. The Belvedere, Bedford St.—Overlooking sea; central; gas fires in bedrooms from 21/- gns. 10/6 day; convenient garage HOVE 2360

LONDON, BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER W 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

WORTHING—Small boarding house on sea front; good table; holiday or permanent visitors. HARTLEY, 247 Brighton Rd.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

APARTMENTS

EASTBOURNE—Well-appointed apartments, board optional; 2 minutes sea, theatre. Winter Garden. MRS. FROST, 33, Jevington Gdns.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

DOGS BOARDED UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS
Individual Attention Given
Rest assured, that if you send your best pal here, he will be in loving care. Dogs collected from any reasonable distance the LONDON AREA being included, for which only a nominal charge is made. BOARDING FEE (which includes DAILY GROOMING, EXERCISE, HIGH GRADE CEREAL FOOD AND MEAT) is from 1/- to 2/6 per day, according to size.
Write to
THE HARECOTE KENNELS, Tel. Northiam 189
MILL CORNER, NORTHIAM, SUSSEX
Pedigree wire fox-terriers usually for sale.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

CROYDON Apply The Superintendent, 21 Woodstock Road Croydon Surrey Phone Fairfield 6674

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PIPE organ, 2 manuals, 11 stops, partly second hand materials, in course of construction, suit small church; price, including electric blower, erection £235; also Bell American organ, 15 stops, good accompanying, voluntary and leading tone; first-class condition; price £18. Particulars HAYTER, Letchworth, Herts.

HAIRDRESSING

VACANCY occurs for pupil in old established hairdressing business in Harrow; premium required. Box M-2477, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2

HOME SHARING

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Lady would like some one to share her comfortable, well-appointed home; good locality. Box M-2489, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES TO LET

WITNEY, OXON—Part of house, not required for Service and Reading Rooms, consisting of 5 rooms, kitchen and outhouses, hot and cold water; also any part of 2 acres of Garden, Greenhouses and Garage. THE CLERK, 60 High St.

OPTICIANS

AN opportunity arises for those who are at present under the necessity of using spectacles to consult Mr N. Bryan-Jones, F.B.O.A., F.I.O. consulting optician, either at his own rooms or by appointment in London and elsewhere. Enquiries are invited at "Meadowcroft" Beach Road Littlehampton Tel 305

MOTORCARS

J. C. H. MARTIN LTD
Austin, Morris Armstrong Siddeley Agents
Beacon Garage CROWBOROUGH
Daimler Cars for hire Phone Cro 113
Well equipped repair depot

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRIGHTON SUSSEX—Peaceful, comfortable home, large rooms gas fires, ½ minute sea-front, cooking under personal supervision MRS ROBINSON 12a Chesham Place Telephone 1463

ROCKROSE, Tongdean Avenue, Hove, Sussex—Opportunity for rest, study, change; garden, car; individual attention Preston 3321

MIDDLETON SUSSEX Guests received; pretty modern cottage, ½ acre garden 2 minutes from sea. Box M-1088, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2

POST VACANT

KENT—Wanted, manageress for ladies' hairdressing business; experienced all branches; also improver. Box 2424, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

YOUNG LADY—Shorthand-typist, age 18, MISS D., 64 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex, England.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA Sandringham Hotel ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering, lift, night porter. Phone Portsmouth 1983

SALESMEN WANTED

SOME have genius for selling—will they write BARLOW, 139 Vauxhall Rd., Liverpool? Dairy and farm equipment, easily sold goods; commission, or salary and smaller commission; send testimonials; districts already covered Cheshire, Liverpool and South Lancashire, North Wales, Sussex, Shropshire.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

BUSHEY, HERTS—To let or sell, semi-detached house, near station and coach route; 2 reception, 5-6 bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, good garden, garage. Box M-2516 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PARSONS, WELCH & COWELL
ESTATE AGENTS. AUCTIONEERS. ETC.
128 HIGH ST., SEVENOAKS PHONE 38

SURREY—Sell or let, house designed by woman architect, 3 reception, 5 bed, 2 bathrooms, cloak room, usual offices, central heating, company's water, electricity, gas, main drainage, garage, half acre, £3150. Apply FRASER, Pine Hill, Camberley.

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

FOR Duplicated Circulars, Notices, Testimonials, etc., also Typewriting, write THE VICTORIA TYPEWRITING SERVICE, 112 Queens Road, Reading, Berks.

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co. Ltd.
CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, etc.

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

G. A. NORTON
For FOOTWEAR of Every Description
12 PALACE AVENUE Tel. 5686

N. BRAUND & SON
Drapers and Milliners
Specialists in Ready-to-Wear
22-24 Victoria St. Est. 1883 Tel. 5619

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 303

A. DAWE
12 SALTASH STREET
News Agent and Stationer
Prompt delivery of all daily papers.
Phone 206

REAL DEVONSHIRE CREAM
Cream for Beverages and Delicacies
Post orders filled.
Early deliveries of milk throughout the city
DIRECT FROM OUR OWN FARMS
R. CUNDY & SONS
STOKE, PLYMOUTH *TRAFALGAR DAIRY*

TORQUAY

RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd
(Late L. Phillips)
FOOTWEAR SPECIALIST
68 and 69 FLEET STREET Phone 2335
Shoe fitting by X-RAYS
Agent for JAEGER All-Wool Clothing

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY
(Continued)

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
ANNUAL WHITE SALE
During First 10 Days of February
4a, 5 and 6 Strand Tel. 4314 (2 lines)

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

T. L. Harding & Sons
IRONMONGERS
ELECTRICAL, HEATING and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
10-16 Market St. Phone 2279

Tailoring of Quality. Yet Reasonably Priced.
See Our New Tweeds and Worsteds
PICKARD & SONS
24 UNION ST., TORQUAY
Phone 3638

Vauxhall
THE CAR SUPREMELY EXCELLENT
Local Distributors Since 1907
TOM BROWN & SON (TORQUAY) LTD
BRUNSWICK GARAGE. TORRE
ENGINEERS AND ELECTRO-PLATERS
Phone 2426

Wellswood Laundry
WELLSWOOD, TORQUAY
Vans deliver and collect in Torquay, Paignton, Newton Abbot.
PHONE 2818

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
consult
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT
45 FLEET STREET Phone 3403

F. S. SCOBLE
High-Class Family Butcher
86 Belgrave Road Tel. 3238
33 Ilsham Road Tel. 2644

TRACE'S DAIRIES
124 REDDENHILL ROAD 7 FORE ST.
BABBACOMBE ST MARY CHURCH
Tel 7130
Also Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry at 122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe

H. CRUSE
Builder and Decorator
WE CAN BUILD YOU A HOUSE AND DO REPAIRS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
173 Windsor Road. Phone 3534

We are always most happy to receive enquiries and give advice on
BOOKS—LIBRARIES
PERSONAL STATIONERY ITEMS
GEORGE DOWNE Ltd.
38 FLEET STREET

WHITEWAY & BALL
Limited
Coal & Coke Merchants
Adjoining Pavilion, 1 North Quay, Torquay. Tele. No. 2011

J. TROULAN
1 STRAND
OPTICIAN
See our selection of Barometers, Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Reading Glasses, etc
'Phone 3884

DORSET

POOLE AND DISTRICT

WALTERS' GARAGE
All makes of cars supplied.
Repairs by expert mechanics.
Car Painting and Renovating
Exide Batteries for Cars and Wireless
Bournemouth Road, Parkstone Tel. 705

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

CHARLES Ltd.
Complete House Furnishers
44/47 BROADMEAD
Phone 25670 Established 1860
Bristol
Offer to Those Who Find Purchase Out-of-Income

A convenient method, a scheme which they guarantee to be sound and satisfactory to the customer, and in which every confidence may be placed.

W. J. CLAYTON
For
High-Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSING
Macdonald Permanent Waving
42 Grand Awards
30 QUEEN'S ROAD, CLIFTON. Tel.: 25845

January Stocktaking Sale
Great Bargains in the
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
at
TAYLOR'S *in the Green*
BRISTOL PHONE 30225
Cafe Second Floor

Forget About Your Feet
We'll do all the thinking necessary.
—MAY WE?
W. E. MASSINGHAM & Co.
123 STOKES CROFT 36 HIGH ST. BRISTOL

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES and Electrical Work of All Kinds by
A. E. FINCH
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR
Colston Yard, Colston Street
Workshop for repair work
TEL. 22995

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL
(Continued)

GIVE YOUR
LECTURE PRINTING
to
Henry Hill Limited
John Street, Bristol, 1.
Telephones 23406-7

Winter Sale Event
Every Smart Fashion is included
FROCKS, COATS, SPORTSWEAR ENSEMBLES, MILLINERY, FURS
Must Be *Cleared* TEL. 24309
DOROTHY BELLAMY
13 BRIDGE ST., BRISTOL BRIDGE

CARSONS *CHOCOLATES*
H. F. SAUNDERS
Grocer and Provision Merchant
17 Cotham Road, South Tel. 21882
4 Russell Grove, Westbury Park Tel. 45478

CHURCHILL & SON, Ltd.
66 Park Street, Bristol
PIANOS, GRAMOPHONES
RADIO. RECORDS, MUSIC

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

HOWARD MONKS
22 Clare Street, Bristol
PHONE 25575
INSURANCE
of All Kinds

IRONMONGERY
LANNING & JUDD
STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL
For Garden, Home and Holiday

MARSH'S
BACK TO SCHOOL OUTFITS
For Boys and Girls
86, 90, 92 WHITELADIES RD., CLIFTON

A. G. FRY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
General Repairs, Papering and Painting. Roofs and Drains a Speciality. Carpet Beating. *Lowest Prices.*
'Petitor,' Downend Road, Horfield.

CHELTENHAM

Groceries *Provisions* *Cooked Meats*
W. VALE & CO. Ltd.
93/4 Winchcombe Street
Phone 2733
ALL OF THE HIGHEST ORDER
Many Nationally-Advertised Products

LANCE'S
JOHN LANCE & CO. LTD. CHELTENHAM
Fashion Specialists · General Drapers · House Furnishers

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

BealeSons
Late OKEYS
38 DEPARTMENTS FOR FURNISHING DRAPERY & OUTFITTING
Commercial Rd (Ph 6000) Avenue Rd

RENEE DURANT
Court Dressmaker
Ready-to-Wear Dresses and Coats
Also individual Gowns, Suits, etc., made on the premises. Fuller figures specially studied.
71 Poole Rd., Bournemouth West Ph. 2639

COLLENET & CO.
13 and 2A THE ARCADE
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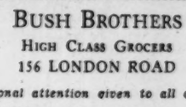

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Daily Features

Come Play

'Get Up'

HOW many girls and boys remember the play party we had at Marjorie Jane W's in Winnetka, Illinois? It doesn't seem possible that 10 months have passed since our visit with Marjorie Jane—months filled with play parties in 46 other cities where we have made many new friends from all over the world.

Perhaps by another year we shall have visited all those states of the United States not yet visited, as well as many neighboring countries. Wouldn't it be interesting to visit every country in the world?

But now, children, let's be off, and we can talk about today's surprise party as we journey toward the city we are to visit. We are going to Winnetka, Illinois, again after 10 months, but this time the party is not Marjorie Jane's, but a surprise party for her middle sister, Dorothy Alice, who is eight.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Now Hugh hurries over and tags any girl sitting in the circle.

Of course, Marjorie Jane will be there, as well as her youngest sister, Mary Louise.

Then there are some other playmates of Dorothy's, who have been invited to meet the Monitor boys and girls. They are Elizabeth, Mary, Nancy, Virginia, Tommy, Hugh and David—all of Winnetka—and Ida Joy and Cherry Blossom, of Boston, Massachusetts. Isn't it going to be a jolly party with all those friends awaiting us?

Look, children, Marjorie has our flag flying from the roof. Of course, we remembered the house from our last visit, but we are glad Marjorie flew the flag just the same, because it does give us such a welcome feeling.

Hello, Marjorie! Hello, children! Why, where is Dorothy Alice? We can't have a surprise party for her unless she is present.

Oh, what fun! Mother took her to town to shop, so that we could arrive quite safely and get concealed behind furniture or in any convenient spot, ready to jump out on her when she gets home.

Hurry, children, let's get into the house before Dorothy Alice arrives. She might be here any minute now. Everybody hide anywhere you want to in this room, but be quick about it. Quiet, children, here they come—"SURPRISE, DOROTHY ALICE!"

Poor Dorothy doesn't know what to do or say. Only those who have had real surprise parties know how it feels. One can't think of a word to say or a thing to do. At least Auntie Vi couldn't when they surprised her.

Let's all sit down in a circle while Dorothy is recovering from her surprise. We're going to play "Get Up," and we are going to play for points—the girls against the boys. I wonder who will win?

Aunti Vi will play the piano, and as soon as she starts to play Dorothy will get up and tag one of the boys as quickly as she can. There, she has tagged Hugh. Now Hugh hurries over and tags any girl sitting in the circle. The object is to be sitting, not standing up, when the music stops. (Of course, the person playing the piano must not watch. It would even be better if she were in another room.)

If a boy is "up" when the music stops, it is one point for the girls, but if a girl is "up," it counts one point for the boys. It is important not to take too long in deciding whom you are going to tag. The best plan is to tag someone quickly, but the girls always tag boys, and the boys tag girls.

We'll leave you at your game, Dorothy, while we fly back home. Watch for next week's surprise party!

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

What They Say

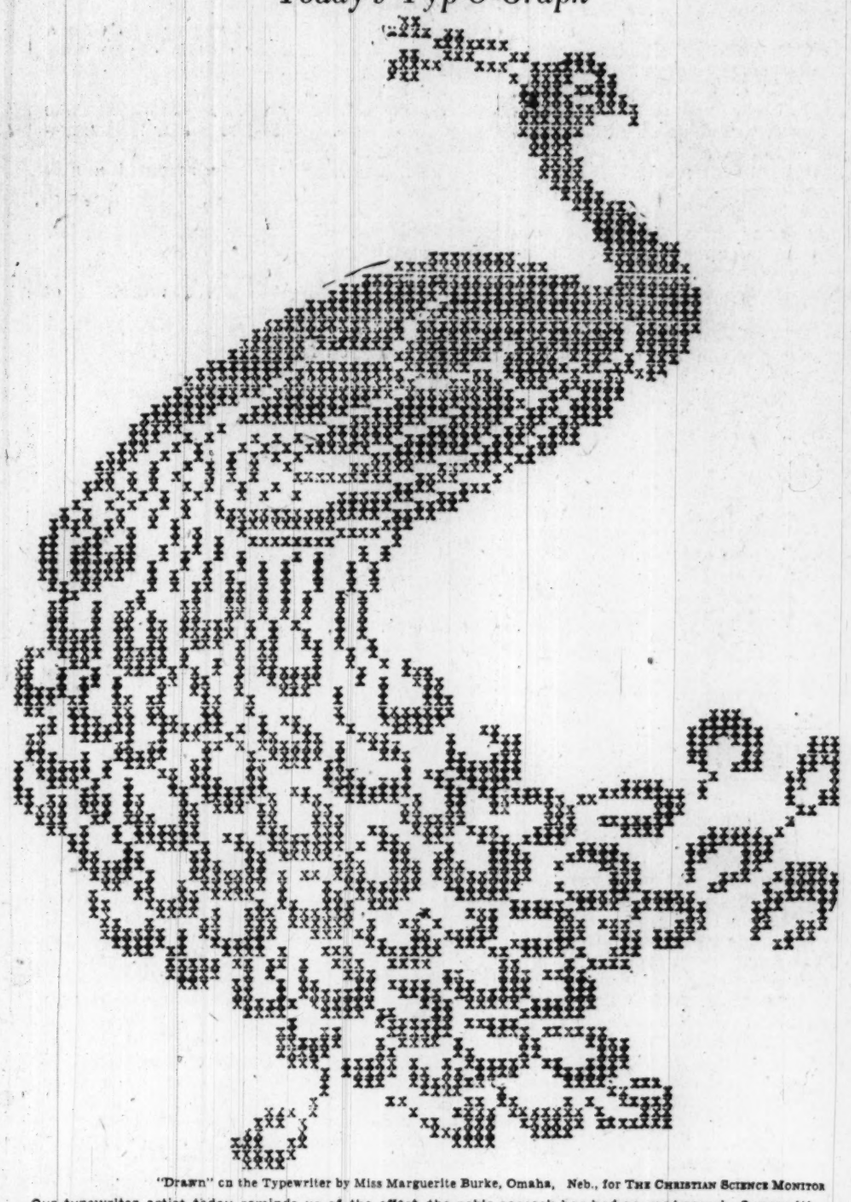
And Keep Track!

"Every young girl ought to know how to write a check—and when I say check, I include an entry on a check stub."—*Margaret Culkin Banning.*

Green-Eyed Monster

"Every time my salary is printed it makes another anarchist." — *Ed Wynn.*

Today's Typ-O-Graph



"DRAWN" on the Typewriter by Miss Marguerite Burke, Omaha, Neb., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Our typewriter artist today reminds us of the effect the noble peacock has had on good speech. George III, in rehearsing the King's speech, insisted in ending every sentence with the word "peacock." The monarch was tactfully reminded that "peacock" was indeed a kingly word, but that it should be uttered softly, whispered, lest the masses should hear it. The resulting pause at the end of each sentence had a good effect. So, speakers, watch your peacocks!

Mr. Scroggins

A Room That Moves

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

AMONG the occasional people of Boston Common is Pood. He is a raccoon. He is not a regular resident of the Common; in fact, he actually doesn't live on that famous spot. He lives close by, however, in a fur store; and in the winter, by arrangement with the storekeeper, he occasionally takes the air in the vicinity of the home of the Scrogginses in Ulmus Americana (American elm). Great pleasure came to the face of Mr. Scroggins on this particular starlit January night when he opened his hospitable front door and found himself looking into the sharp but not unpleasant eyes of Pood.

Greetings passed between them. So surprised was the venerable squirrel to see his visitor that he neglected to stand aside and ask Pood to walk in; but Pood, a resourceful person, was not offended in the least, but merely pushed the door wider and entered.

"Yes, by all means, come in," said Scroggins, "and excuse me for not asking you."

Pood's eyes twinkled. "I didn't come to stay, but to ask you to come with me and see something you probably have never seen."

Scroggins closed the door and rushed for the familiar high hat, tippet, and stick. "Ready in a moment," he said.

Pood laughed.

Scroggins laughed too. "But before we go where we're going," he said, "Mrs. Scroggins would like to see you." He raised his voice. "My dear!" he said.

"Good evening, Pood, we haven't had a visit from you for some time," said Mrs. S., who had been standing in the kitchen doorway, although her husband didn't know it. "You've come just to go?" she said.

Pood bowed. "But won't you come with us? It's to be very unusual."

Mrs. Scroggins readily agreed, and in no time at all, was bonneted, and ready.

Scroggins swung his cane and sniffed the keen air. Mrs. Scroggins looked at the stars. Pood just plunged ahead, grinning in a wide and promising sort of way.

"Here we are," said the raccoon presently, and ushered his two friends into a building. They looked about them with interest. They were in a hallway, and, in addition to the door through which they just had come, a smaller doorway was open halfway down the hall; and inside this doorway was a light. Pood went to this doorway, entered, and beckoned to the Scrogginses to follow.

"Now, my friends," said Pood. You are about to do something you probably never have done before."

"I'm sure of it," said Mr. S. smiling expectantly.

"I close this door and press a button and you will feel yourselves moving." He closed the door and pressed a button.

"But we're not moving," said Mr. Scroggins excitedly. "The whole room's moving."

"Exactly," said Pood. "This is called an elevator. Some people call it a lift."

"But anyway it moves—all of it," said Scroggins.

And there was no doubt about the whole room moving. You could feel it. The Scrogginses stood on tiptoe and gasped with delight.

"Oooooooh!" said Mrs. Scroggins.

Mr. Scroggins smiled and smiled and swung his cane back and forth.

"This is the top floor," said Pood, opening the door. They looked out, but could see nothing because it was dark.

Scroggins said, "So it is" and then hurrumphed twice.

Pood closed the door and the whole room moved down again. When they looked out the door again they both knew it was the first floor because they could see the Common through glass in the street door.

The Scrogginses were so pleased at having been taken in a room that moves that Mrs. Scroggins gave Pood a ginger cooky and three raisins, which Pood took with a bow.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Home-Cooked Stews

A WOMAN living in a modest rooming house, where there are several working girls on small salaries, furnishes them a hot, home-cooked dish each evening. She makes stews, casserole dishes, and other cheap foods which require long cooking, all homely things which are never sold at delicatessens. The idea came to her one evening when she overheard the girls in the next room wish for good old homemade stew. She dished up two good servings, took it to them, and named a price which was fair to her and which they could afford for their meal. Now she supplies the whole house and an adjoining house; the customers call with their own dishes, and her financial problem is solved. (Mrs.) V. S.

Negro Quartet

GOOD singers are always in demand as entertainers at public and private gatherings. Four Negro boys who enjoy singing, and who have excellent voices, saw an opportunity of giving pleasure and earning enough to help with school expenses by organizing a quartet and singing Negro spirituals. This "Southern Quartette" is now kept fairly busy by clubs.

Mrs. Ella H. H.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Riding in a Room

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

"If you can't prove it, don't write it" is a newspaper maxim of importance. Its strict observance would have saved millions of dollars to American newspapers and much embarrassment to newspaper editors.

The Post Office Department did not suppress foreign-language newspapers in the United States during the World War. It did, however, exercise rigid control over them.

"One thorough journalist can keep 20 or 30 men of talent constantly at work carrying out and developing his plans and ideas," declared Frederick Hudson of the New York Herald, in "Journalism in America," 1872.

The art director of a metropolitan newspaper has charge of obtaining, publishing, and filing art features. These include cartoons, etchings, photographs, etc.

"A newspaper does not belong to its owner. It is a public-service institution and is not fulfilling its highest functions if devoted selfishly," said William Southern, editor of the Independence (Mo.) Examiner, in "Observations on the Small Town Paper," an address reprinted by Lawrence Murphy in "An Introduction to Journalism," 1930.

The first newspaper in Pennsylvania's capital city, Harrisburg, was the Oracle of Dauphin, established in 1791.

An offer to correct errors, and to make amends for articles that reflect erroneously upon the reputation of any person, is carried on the editorial page of some newspapers.

Odds and Ends

"Slowest Train"

It was recently stated on this page that, "a contender for honors as the slowest train makes the 2100-mile round trip between Port Augusta, S. Aust., and Kalgoorlie, W. Aust., in two weeks." This particular train is known as the "tea and sugar train" because it transports domestic supplies to settlers. It is, of course, not to be confused with the regular trains which make the customary express train speed between points on the line.

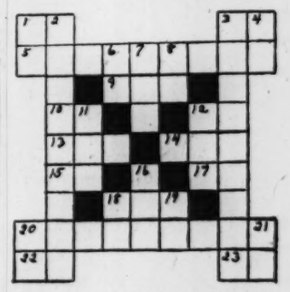
To Restore Napoleon's Home

About 50 tons of materials are at Havre, France, awaiting shipment to St. Helena to be used for the restoration of Napoleon's place of abode there.

No Morgue for Mail

A new law in Turkey, making it compulsory for people to place a return address on all letters, is expected to eliminate the dead letter office.

Junior Cross-Word No. 74



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—While.
3—Exist.
5—Imperious.
9—Japanese sash.
10—You and me.
12—Mountain (ab.).
13—Beam.
14—Garden tool.
15—Silver (ab.).
17—Land measure.
18—Man's name.
20—Weekly periodical founded by Mary Baker Eddy (pl.).
22—Paid public notice.
23—Pronoun.

Down

1—Part of verb To Be.
2—Soaked thoroughly.
3—Winged insect.
4—Eastern League (ab.).
6—Towards.
7—To flow back.
8—Smallest of U. S. (ab.).
11—To sink in the middle.
12—Extinct New Zealand bird.
16—Prefix meaning three.
18—Neuter pronoun.
19—Article.
20—Continent (ab.).
21—Compass point (ab.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Brevities

Punch: Engineers are trying to devise something to cool the atmosphere of dwelling houses. One very good plan is to take a couple of friends home to dinner unexpectedly.

Los Angeles Times: One million market-page articles of 1933 boiled down to 10 words: "Stocks will go up tomorrow if they don't go down."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

New York Guide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

SOME tourists who were entering New York City for the first time were somewhat disturbed when emerging from the tunnel to find themselves in the midst of a terrific rain and wind storm.

They were anxious to find a hotel as soon as possible, but they knew nothing about the city; and the downpour made it impossible to get out of the car to ask questions.

While they were sitting, quietly wondering what course to take, a taxi driver pulled his car alongside.

"Strangers here?" he asked.

"Yes, we are. Can you direct us to a hotel near by?" replied a member of the relieved group.

"Follow me," answered the driver promptly.

Through the crowded streets the taxi driver cleared the way for the cut-of-town car and in a few minutes he had led the tourists to a very desirable hotel where they could rest and be refreshed until the storm cleared away.

"No trouble at all," was the young man's response as he waved away the proffered tip. "It's all in a day."

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Samaritans

THE Samaritans often mentioned in the New Testament lived in the territory between Galilee and Judæa. The Jews' open hatred of this people was due largely to the constant opposition offered by the Samaritans to the rebuilding of the Jewish temple and was intensified when they established a rival sect with headquarters on Mount Gerizim.

Thus the Pharisees, stung by Jesus' denunciation of their practices, accused him of being a Samaritan (John 8:48), as one of the worst epithets they could think of; while the Way-shower taught that even a despised Samaritan could excel the Jews in gratitude (Luke 17:6) and kindliness (Luke 10:33).

To this day, there exists a small colony of some 150 Samaritans at the modern Nablous, close to the Biblical Sychar, where Jesus talked with the woman of Samaria.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WEAR your learning like your watch, in a private pocket; and do not pull it out and strike it, merely to show that you have one. If you are asked what o'clock it is, tell it, but do not proclaim it hourly and unasked, like the watchman.—CHESTERFIELD.

In Lighter Vein

—London Opinion

Very Rich Host: "That Gainsborough cost me seventy thousand."
Equally Rich Guest: "Wonderful what bargains you can pick up nowadays."

Change Straps

The lights had gone out in the bus and the tall man asked the young lady, who had gotten on at the last stop, if he could help her find a strap.

"I've already found one," she said. "Then would you mind letting go of my necktie."—*A. C. C. O. Press.*

By Ear

The fond mother was "showing off" her small daughter's ability to play the piano, and the little girl was doing rather indifferently.

"She makes a few mistakes, of course," excused the mother, "but she plays only by ear, you know."

"Unfortunately, that's the way I hear," sighed the visitor.

Birds of a Feather

The evening paper announced that Congressman C—— was "paired on the farm relief bill with Congressman J——, Democrat."

The following day one of Congressman C——'s constituents wrote him a letter. "It's all right for you, a Republican, to have friends among the Democrats, Joe," he wrote, "but it would look a lot better to us folks back home who voted for you if you were paired with some other Republican."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Christian Science (T. S.)—The correspondent writes:

Being a careful observer and student of all you so correctly and wisely enumerate in your column, I take this opportunity of addressing you in the matter of the title "Christian Science" and its various modes of pronunciation. One hears *Chris'-chee-an, Chris'-chun, Krist'-chen,* and other pronunciations.

In my study of the English language and its correct application to the art of singing and speaking, I have always advised the pronunciation as *Kris'-chan,* which I consider is correct. Do you consider it advisable and correct to say *Kris'-chan Si'-ence,* or to use what one hears mostly, *Kris'-chun Si'-unce?*

Having heard a rather unnecessary (yet very friendly) discussion recently, I was requested to write to you in this matter, and I would thank you for your reply.

According to the authority accepted by this newspaper, "Christian" is sounded *Kris'-chan* (short *i, a* clipped as in *account*); and "Science" is sounded *Si'-ense* (*i* long, *e* clipped as in *recent*). There are five other well-established pronunciations for "Christian," so we can afford to be tolerant. No authority, however, tolerates the short *u* sound in the second syllable.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

218

Having lost much of
our pioneering instinct,
there are thousands of
square miles in the U. S.
that are unexplored,
where the hand of the
white man so far as we
have any records has
ever set foot

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

SUSSEX

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(Continued)

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BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Flexing the Constitution

JEFFERSON is reputed to have said after the Louisiana Purchase that he did not break the Constitution but that he bent it severely. The phrase may in fact belong to a later commentator, but it aptly describes flexings or stretchings that document has had to undergo on various occasions in the development of the United States from a few seaboard colonies to a continental empire.

Some believe that another such mutation has taken place or at least been indicated in the decision just given by the United States Supreme Court on the Minnesota home loan moratorium law. The five-to-four majority of the court at least has written extensive interpretations and qualifications into the constitutional prohibition against a state's impairing "the obligation of contract."

In its implications the ruling recalls the decisions of Marshall which built up federalism on the doctrine of implied powers, or the test cases which confirmed the right to establish railroad rates as a regulation of interstate commerce. By inversion it may recall the income tax decision in which the people eventually overruled the court by amending the Constitution.

Some years ago the court read into a congressional enactment—the antitrust law—a "rule of reason." And in some respects the present decision extends a "rule of reason" even into a clause of the Constitution. Whereas in the antitrust case it gave the benefit of the doubt to big financiers, here it operates to the relief of the "little man" and toward the buttressing of state powers to deal with social effects of economic emergency.

Interest in the Minnesota case as a possible forerunner of decisions on the popular question of constitutionality of the National Recovery Act should not obscure the fact that this case is important in and of itself. It broadens materially the legal relief that may be granted to debtors in easing the adjustment to a dollar which at the low point of the depression took 50 per cent more commodities to acquire than in 1929.

To what extent the price-raising efforts of the Roosevelt Administration may remove the reasons for relief by leniency remains to be seen. But it is worth noting that if it were found possible to establish the kind of dollar at which President Roosevelt says he aims—namely, one that will have the same debt-paying power from decade to decade—the occasion for most of the bitter controversies about the sanctity of contract would be removed.

It will not do, either, to take Monday's decision as a positive index of the opinion of the Supreme Court on questions yet to be submitted to it involving the constitutionality of legislation embodying the New Deal. That legislation does not consist alone, even, of the authority over industry typified in the NRA. Just as vital to the President's program is a favorable ruling on the powers exercised under the Agricultural Adjustment Act or in relation to the nation's currency.

Even with reference to the NRA other clauses of the Constitution are affected than the one at issue in the case of the home owner's moratorium law. One question is whether the authority to regulate interstate commerce covers the many things that are sought to be done in regulation of industry. Another is whether these things can be done within the limitations of "due process of law."

But the present decision is important as indicating the general temper and attitude of the court. Without undue emphasis on the labels of "liberal" and "conservative," there is certainly a vital difference between the views taken in the majority and the dissenting opinions in regard to the emergency powers of government.

Yet if the New Deal is to become a permanent dispensation it cannot rest on the assumption of a perpetual emergency. Will the court find room in the Constitution for its continuance? Or will the population after some experience with the innovations prefer after all to let the conservative wing prevail? Or will the people, if they find the new order to their liking but not constitutional, face the proposition of a new constitutional convention to bring the honored document abreast of modern economics by orderly and legitimate methods of amendment?

For Moral Recovery

FOR thousands of listeners one of the outstanding statements in President Roosevelt's address to Congress was his declaration that "human welfare has not increased and does not increase through mere materialism and luxury, but that it does progress through integrity, unselfishness, responsibility and justice."

In the same category falls the statement issued by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, entitled, "The Present Crisis as a Summons to Spiritual Advance," and asking for "a nation-wide effort for moral and spiritual recovery."

This statement, signed by the heads of thirty Protestant organizations representing a membership of 27,000,000, declares that the present breakdown is spiritual as well as economic, and that "our new powers of machine industry and our unrivaled technical skill have failed because they have been controlled by the motive of private acquisitiveness instead of public service."

Such statements as these show the fundamentals which should underlie the NRA, the New Deal or any other efforts for recovery. During the past decades when the nation went through a period of unparalleled prosperity there were a few voices lifted in warning, declaring that the people were being blinded by a too fixed contemplation of the mirage of material riches. But so long as the material structure of prosperity stood little heed was paid to warnings.

Suffering caused by the economic collapse was felt most sharply by those who had put their trust in the material edifice. Hence the encouraging signs of these present times as evidenced in such a statement as that made by the Federal Council of Churches. For, "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it."

The material edifice has collapsed. But the true foundation of "integrity, unselfishness, responsibility and justice"—all spiritual qualities—remains present and available, firm and unshaken. It is upon this foundation that we must build.

A Cuban Policy Immediately

IN A double sense the United States is responsible for the chaotic situation in Cuba today. It is responsible for the uprooting of the peoples of Cuba; it imposed upon the Pearl of the Antilles conditions which impeded the natural evolution of Cuban institutions. Americans displaced Cubans in the ownership and control of the economic resources of the island and by the Platt Amendment provided a cloak for the penetration of other peoples who displaced still more Cubans. And since the fall of the de Cespedes Government American diplomacy, by fumbling and vacillating, has permitted and accelerated the disintegration of Cuba, of its institutions, economic life, political and military processes and of its social and racial pattern.

In many senses the foreigners in Cuba are not the Americans, Spaniards, Orientals and others. The aliens of Cuba are the Cubans themselves. As praiseworthy as are the ideals of the youth of Cuba which works for a "Cuba Libre" and a Cuba for Cubans, as laudable as are the policies of Mr. Roosevelt who does not desire to intervene, the time has passed for the liberal action which might have been taken when the de Cespedes Government fell.

Partly because the depth of the social revolution was not perceived in time, partly because the Grau Government was not recognized, brakes which might have been applied are now useless. Forces have been loosed in the island of Cuba which make a return of the old order impossible. The lower classes, Negroes and others, have seen a vision and it is doubtful whether they will ever again submit to the exploitation of days gone by. Their ambitions have been stirred. In their dreams they have seen a new social order, and though they may be suppressed again by force, and though their dreams may become desperate, they will never forget the vision.

Compromise is, or must be, the order of the day: compromises between the lofty ideals of Mr. Roosevelt and the stern realities created by the fumbles of his agents and the blunders of past administrations. Dangers lurk in any move of the United States, and the choice now is between the lesser of evils and not between the good and the best. The United States must compromise on intervention, recognition, economic aid and the abolition of the Platt Amendment. This means semi or joint intervention, if intervention there must be; qualified recognition on the basis of the Estrada Doctrine; a lower tariff on sugar as the irreducible minimum of economic aid, and a financial gift or loan, provided the expenditures are supervised by an economic expert who shall see that the proceeds are used for productive and not political purposes; and a five- or ten-year plan for the gradual liquidation of the Platt Amendment and all the responsibilities incurred because of it. These are the least inadequate ways out of a sorry muddle.

Lives are at stake. Haste is demanded. The United States should state its position clearly and positively. A revolution now brewing may develop into a vast and cruel civil war with racial complications that will shame humanity and civilization, that will decimate populations, ruin what is left of the plantations and completely crush the waning spirit of the Cubans. The policies just outlined may not avert revolution but they may prevent the outbreak of a war that must be avoided at all costs. This is no time for face-saving nor for considering the long-run policies of the United States. Whether Cuba is to be saved or sacrificed is the question. Any favorable answer must be given without delay.

Nosing Out the Nose

THE public's nose is very much in the public eye at the moment. It is threatened with technological unemployment. That the machine age has overtaken it is indicated in the reports fresh from Harvard University which tell of the osmoscope, invented by Prof. Gordon M. Fair.

The scope of the osmoscope promises to be greater than that of the most protrusive protuberance yet projected by a human face. It is expected to measure incredibly faint odors. Among the famous noses of history, indeed, it will have the unique distinction of being outdone not even by that mighty olfactory organ of Cyrano de Bergerac. True, Cyrano's nose could smell a personal enemy. But Professor Fair's nose—that is, his mechanical one—will go further. It will sniff public enemies, such as impurities in a city's drinking water.

Of course, from the æsthetic point of view, the osmoscope may still lack something. But by fortunate coincidence a beauty expert has come forward in the last day or two with a study of ways to remedy defects of the nose. Perhaps this expert's theories can be applied to the contours of the osmoscope to such an extent that everybody will be glad to wear one in place of his regular—but rather irregular—appurtenance.

Thus has everyone's nose assumed a new prominence. It is unlikely forward-looking people will be content to go around with quite old-fashioned, evidently inefficient and totally unimproved gibbosities preceding them. For within reach is the osmoscope, capable not only of doing a better job, but perhaps of being left at the beautician's while its owner goes about his business, and even of being steam-heated on frosty mornings.

Is the Press Free?

THERE is no privilege won by our ancestors that may not have to be won again by the new generation. Journalists who have too readily taken "the freedom of the press" for granted have had a rude shock in some parts of the world. Restrictions on the press in Germany and elsewhere have followed where Italy and Russia pointed the way. This is not surprising. It may be laid down as an axiom of government that wherever an administration is determined on being supreme in accordance with a certain conception of rule, it must by its nature attempt to suppress influences which support the opposite conception. Democracy is the only kind of government which gives equal right to every honest opinion, professing to rest not merely on the consent of the governed, but on their active participation.

American and British journalists, then, may naturally be disturbed at what has taken place in countries under dictatorships, but before they cast too bitter complaints against those systems of repression they will do well to examine the system that prevails nearer home.

One must not be spellbound by phrases. When a Lord Rothermere or a Lord Beaverbrook or a Mr. Hearst speaks in praise of "the freedom of the press," he means only freedom from government interference. But if for government interference has been substituted another kind of interference—that of a small group of men who through their vast wealth are able to control the elaborate mechanism without which no widely circulating paper can exist—then a new kind of tyranny is imposed on the press. The much-vaunted "liberty" of today is often no more than the liberty of the trusts, and that means the enslavement of those chains of papers which are their creatures. At a conference of the British Institute of Journalists, Mr. J. R. Scott of the Manchester Guardian spoke of a danger of which every working journalist in England is acutely conscious—"the danger to the free expression of opinion which has resulted from the concentration of power into the hands of a few individuals." Of the morning daily papers which circulate in Great Britain, more than a third are absolutely controlled by two men. Of the remainder, about half are profoundly influenced by some three or four others.

A newspaper owned by a syndicate which is controlled by a press magnate has no independent corporate life, no individuality, no freedom. A particular editor or writer may express opinions which are of indifference to the owner—as may happen under any dictatorship. But in matters which seem essential to this small group of suzerains, a large section of the press is the instrument of their will. They are dictators in proportion as they succeed in dictating opinion to the country. They are preventing democracy from functioning.

And there is another way in which the freedom of the press is endangered—when it is "betrayed by what is false within." Whenever the journalist seeks to extend his circulation by pandering to the baser instincts of the public he is false to his trust. He caters to certain desires which may affect his readers but do not correspond with their real interests. Such action tends to discredit democracy, weakening it at the very moment when its efficacy is seriously subjected to question.

Editorial Notes

The University of North Dakota finds an interesting way to help students of more ambition than wealth. Half a dozen old railway cabooses have been turned into a dormitory unit; and so some thirty students are comfortably, if unconventionally, housed at a weekly rental of four hours' work each on the campus. One may imagine that the good-natured humor of the campus calls them the "young conductors."

A period is within American memory when telephone girls obliged patrons by telling them the time. The practice went out because so many inquiries came in. Now Paris substitutes an ingenious invention for the obliging girl. The inquirer dials the ingenious invention and it tells the time. Since it has nothing else to do, it excels the girl in that it is able to tell the time to thirty inquirers at once.

It may seem old-fashioned to some, but it promises well for the future of Manchoukuo that the Minister of Education has decided that the school system can do no better than follow the direction indicated by Confucius. "To teach them how to serve their parents," said the sage, "to love their brothers, to respect their elders and to show sympathy to the poor, shall be the aim of essential courses in the curriculum."

The Dominican Republic started 1934 with its foreign obligations met and the 1933 budget completely paid, with all expenditures balanced by revenue. The "many happy returns" of a year ago appear, in this case, to have been quite literal.

The 12.86-inch downpour which visited Pasadena simultaneously with the city's forty-fifth annual Tournament of Roses probably carried with it the assurance of a plentiful supply of flowers for next year's spectacle.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Will Seeming Extravagance Prove True Economy?

WASHINGTON

"DURING the World War," said the Speaker of the House of Representatives to me yesterday, "we spent $41,000,000,000 in two years for the purpose of killing men. Is it conceivable that there will be serious issue taken with the President's proposal to spend $10,000,000,000 in the coming year for the purpose of enabling men to live, to support their families and ultimately to restore to the nation the business activity and industrial prosperity essential to its continued life?"

That sufficiently indicates the line of defense which will be set up against attacks upon the President's program. And it will be a thoroughly effective defense. Even though there be uncertainty whether the NRA, the AAA, the CWA, and the other alphabetical panaceas will work out to perfection, the vast majority of the people, as viewed from Washington, are earnestly in favor of testing the program fully. President Roosevelt is strengthened politically, rather than weakened, by his frank admission that he cannot foresee with absolute certainty what the outcome may be, but that the policies urged upon Congress represent his matured conclusions as to how the nation-wide depression ought to be combatted. If it doesn't work, he says cheerfully, we will try something else. And I find that responsible officials, legislative and executive, echo precisely that sentiment. None pretends to omniscience or omnipotence. All say that they don't know exactly where the nation is going but they are confident it is on the right road.

Of course professional economists in some numbers raise the note of warning. Some question the possibility of a managed currency, others deplore the social activities of the Administration as likely to create a mendicant class. Others still fear that NRA is stifling individual initiative and responsibility. But the temper of Congress is not at all in harmony with orthodox economy or sociology. The members have come back from districts in which they saw their neighbors and constituents dispossessed of farms and homes, deprived of employment, despoiled of their savings and reduced to near beggary. If anybody thinks that Congress is going to be a brake on a too radical President it is time to take counsel anew. Mr. Roosevelt can get anything he wants from this Congress provided the policies he proffers are liberal and progressive. The only way in which he might invite opposition would be by beckoning the lawmakers to follow him on a backward track.

Whether it be loans for social and industrial reconstruction, increased executive authority over the tariff for purposes of bargaining, the extension of the guarantee of the home loan bonds to cover principal as well as interest, or the vastly increased use of silver as money, the Administration has but to ask and it will be granted. The capitalistic East may rage as do the heathen. The captains of industry and the Napoleons of finance who put the nation on the spot may protest that they alone know how to lead it to safety, but this Administration is perfectly certain of its strength with the masses and will go its way unvexed by the outcries of the long-privileged few. A prominent Republican remarked to me today, "It is hardly safe even for a Republican in Congress nowadays to oppose the President."

It would, of course, be highly imprudent to rely too much on the great personal popularity of Mr. Roosevelt. Although many personal characteristics have continued to win for him the affection of the nation, he is perhaps not wholly unique in that position. President Hoover came into office as the result of a popular support almost equal to that enjoyed in the election by Roosevelt, and during his first year in office had a like strength with the people. The Hoover policies, however, were judged impotent to meet the needs of the crisis and his popularity faded with their failure. President Roosevelt has yet to encounter the ultimate test of his policies.

To an extent he has thrown an anchor to windward by declaring that if these measures fail others will be forthcoming. But signs multiply that success, not failure, is in sight, and pending the ultimate working out of the measures, defense of their theory will be steady and convincing. For example, there may soon be expected a detailed statement of the advantages, other than reconstructive, to be obtained from the enormous expenditures of public money contemplated. Jesse Jones is quoted as saying that 90 per cent of the advances made by the RFC will be repaid. The future social value of the work being done by the CWA is yet to be appraised. It is safe, however, to forecast that what seems at the moment to be reckless extravagance will prove itself the truest economy.

The Elf of Pimpernel Fen

QUIETNESS grew in the bog, quietness like grass, spreading through all spaces between the little sounds, springing up in each hollow scooped by the laughing of a gull, creeping over low hills of insect melody, piling itself like velvet where a smash of surf cracked the silence; for the bog was an emerald bowlful of tiny plants, a flowering mystery which had seeped in from the sea.

No one else ever went there. Then suddenly there *he* was, like an Arthur Rackham drawing, as much a part of the landscape as the brown roots of a tree (which indeed his thin, dusty shoes resembled) as he leaned on the wind, close to a bayberry bush. The suit he wore slanted like rain from narrow shoulder blade to ankle. A faded, green tie hung at his throat, like a summer-withered leaf which a breath would loosen. His eyes, like bits of quartz, borrowed the color of whatever he turned them on. His hair was silver moss, his skin a parchment of elfin manuscript.

He came from Waltham, he told us; and his voice creaked like an old gate on its hinges. We didn't believe him. We were sure that he grew, along with the quietness, in the bog; with the vivid toadstools and yellow goldenrod.

"I see the Indians have been here," he shrilled, in the casual manner in which one would speak of the Robinsons having called and left their cards. He was gazing at the narrow band of earth which served as path from the cliff head to the road.

"Indians?" we asked him, expecting anything.

"Once," he went on, "I'd pick up as many as ten arry heads on this spot. I don't come often now. Live too fur away." (We couldn't believe it). "Here's what I got last time." He opened a cylindrical tin box. "My plums burst," he moaned, as he saw the red juice trickling through his paper lunch bag. Then, his face brightening, he plunged underneath and drew out a barrel-shaped object, smooth and hard. "Tommyhawk," he announced. We held our breath.

"Folks up there," he jerked out, pointing to the clam-digger's hut near the lighthouse, "told me to stop diggin' up the dirt. Said there never were Injuns this way. But I've been finding spearheads for over thirty years. Come." We followed.

Soon we were on the road, our guide poking with his stick in the deep ruts churned up by automobiles. "Pick that up," he said, as he scraped away a little soil. I stooped and placed the small, black object in my hand. It was a spearhead.

"Jarge" from the clam shop hurried out, drying his hands on his apron, gazed at us pityingly, and went inside again. We heard his wife giggle and say, "My land!" I tied the spearhead into a corner of my pocket handkerchief.

Still we expected the old man to vanish like a wisp of thistledown or a thread of sunshine, but he did not go so soon. "I'll tell you one of my poems," he creaked, in his rusty voice, "the one about the saxifrage." We were walking back in the direction of the bog. He had composed other lyrics. From stanza to stanza the scraping accents continued, describing the cinquefoil, the trillium, the gentian, the pimpernel. The lines were doggerel, such as an elf would write. Now he sounded like a tree toad, now like a katydid.

"I've another," he added quickly after a pause. "You will like it. About that lighthouse out yonder. 'Tain't safe for a dory to try to land out there. There are mermaids when a storm's a-coming on. Look, just look at that green wave." It rose in a towering gleam like a colossal comb of jade. Surf boomed like thunder, far below.

We felt again the quiet of the bog. We heard a rustling in the bushes, and the scraping of a tin box which might have carried bread and butter, and arrowheads, and overtaxed plums. And we were left alone, gazing at a bronze-shadowed pool near a clump of pimpernel, a pool such as an old elf, with flakes of quartz for eyes, would have chosen for his home.

P. P. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

A Word for Russia

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much of the current criticism of Russian governmental efforts seems to me somewhat less than fair. An attitude of justice rather than benevolence is called for. Nothing is accomplished in comparing or criticizing communistic achievements in the light of the American standard of living. They need to be considered in the light of pre-revolutionary Russian economic and social life and judged from that standpoint.

Are the Russian people given greater opportunity for a fuller life under the communistic regime than they were under Tsaristic rule? I doubt whether many informed persons would answer in the negative. Then on what ground is there justification for criticism? The comparison and criticism from the standpoint of American economic and social life is meaningless. They did not live as Americans prior to the revolution; they lived as Russians, and as such their lot is happier and more filled with hope than at any time in their history.

It is very difficult for one who has used New York City's subways to throw stones at Moscow's transportation. It is also difficult after a trip through New York's lower East Side to cry out against the acute housing shortage in Moscow.

LAURENCE MICHELSON.

Jersey City, N. J.

Why Not Simply "Temperance"?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Asking for a new name for the "Prohibition Party" by your several correspondents also interests me. The name "prohibition" was from the very beginning a misnomer. As applied to a betterment party, it is unfortunate, as it implies restriction, interdiction, and as we all know, all forms of prohibitory decrees have always tended to frighten and arouse a certain amount of antagonism in the majority of the people as well as a spirit of defiance in the youth who more often than not mistakes animal courage for moral courage.

It seems to me that we spend too much time and thought in forming parties and giving them high-sounding and often terrifying names when it takes but an instant to recognize that becoming too highly organized in any endeavor usually defeats the object in view. Why need we go beyond the simple word "temperance"? That is what we mean to have in the end, isn't it? Not another temperance party, but just "temperance." And as has been so clearly stated by many, this can only be brought about by education. This education must, however, prove positive and not merely consist in calling to public attention that 2 x 2 isn't 5, but instead to emphasize that it is 4. In other words, simply exposing and denouncing the liquor traffic and its attendant evils is not sufficient. More stress should be laid on what is to take the place of the desire for stimulants in the thinking of the average man. It is necessary to lift his thought to a higher plane, but it must be a practical one and not merely idealistic. The majority, it has been proved by the winning of repeal, is not yet ready to be lifted out of the maze of materiality by force.

In connection with this educational program, it is well to remember that the press and the radio are two of the greatest influential factors which we have today, and their expressions are modeling to a great extent the type of thought of this and the next generation. So they, too, must prove practical and not merely verbose, if our object of temperance is to succeed. Our task now, it would appear, is to teach temperance and not to preach it, and the benefits to be derived from its establishment as a permanent institution, not only to individuals but to nations and so to all mankind.

"Be Temperate" is a slogan which can be aptly applied to all forms of self-indulgence, not only liquor, tobacco or gambling. This simple statement is readily accepted and bears more weight than any number of prohibitory "dont's" whether in the form of written or unwritten law.

New York City. ALICE AVON.

Speedy Justice Desired

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Criticism of California's Governor continues to appear in many newspapers, especially in the East, which forms a sort of camouflage or smudge, as we would call it in California, to hide, if it could, the actual cause of the San Jose lynching.

Those two lawyers who advised their clients to plead "not guilty" after said clients had confessed their guilt fired the determination of those people of San Jose to make justice sure and prevent leaving another blot on our nation like a former case of kidnaping has left.

They had seen justice thwarted only too often with long drawn out trials ending in insanity charges and other idiosyncracies.

Governor Rolph spoke hastily and voiced the thought that was on many lips that November morning.

No, I do not advocate lynching, nor do I believe does Governor Rolph; only a deep desire for speedy justice.

Redondo Beach, Calif. (MRS.) NELLIE A. CHACE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

SIXTEEN PAGES

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BOSTON, JANUARY 10, 1934

Ewing Galloway

GOLD

By Gustav Cassel

Professor of Economics, Stockholm University

Adviser to Governments and International Commissions on Monetary Matters

THE VALUE, OR THE PURCHASING POWER, of the currency of a country is determined by the scarcity or abundance of the supply of means for payment. The authorities in control of the supply of these means for payment are therefore responsible for the value of the currency. In this respect there is nothing mysterious about the gold standard placing that currency in a particular position. Just as a paper standard, the gold standard is a "managed" currency. The gold standard is only a paper currency managed with the particular view of keeping the purchasing power of the currency in parity with that of gold.

Before the World War it was generally assumed that the value of gold was constant and that therefore the stability of the purchasing power of a currency was secured by maintaining its parity with gold. Nevertheless, important long-term variations in the purchasing power of gold occurred, mainly caused by variations in the *supply* of gold. The supply was, according to my calculations, normal when it amounted to 3 per cent annually of the accumulated stock of gold of the world. If gold production had that size, no variations in the purchasing power of gold would be caused from the supply side. However, considerable deviations from this normal rate of 3 per cent took place and the general level of commodity prices measured in the gold standard rose or fell correspondingly.

Variations in the monetary *demand* for gold had less influence. The huge demand for gold caused by the return of the United States to the gold standard in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, however, played a considerable part in raising the value of gold and depressing the price level in terms of gold.

Irrespective of supply and demand for gold, short-term variations in the general price level resulted from variations in the supply of currency during the different phases of the trade cycle. If such variations in the intensity of the use of gold for supply of means of payment took place simultaneously in the different countries of the world, they could affect temporarily the value of gold, so that corresponding variations in the general price level of commodities occurred all over the world.

During the World War and the first few years following, the supply of means of payment was increased in the whole world in a quite extraordinary way. The consequence was a depression of the value of gold and an abnormal rise of prices as expressed in gold.

Such an extraordinarily high price level was, however, incompatible with economic equilibrium. A certain amount of deflation was desirable in order to restore better relations between various groups of prices, wages and debts. This necessary deflation was carried through with a remarkable resoluteness and the general price level in terms of gold was stabilized at a level of about 140 as compared with 100 before the world was plunged into war. *(Please turn the page.)*

WALT DISNEY *on*
The Three Little Pigs as Diplomats
Page 6

The 1926 level was even taken as the new normal base for the calculation of index numbers in the United States. The possibility of maintaining this higher level of gold prices depended on a certain economy in the monetary use of gold. Gold coins had generally been withdrawn from circulation and in this way huge amounts of gold had been added to the reserves of the central banks.

Further, there was at least a possibility for restricting the demands for gold reserves to be kept as cover for the daily liabilities of the central banks. On the other hand, occasional additions to the gold reserves could be left inactive and thereby prevented from causing an undesirable rise of prices.

This program of deliberate control was actually realized and the general price level in terms of gold was maintained at a remarkable stability for about seven years up to 1928. Thus the management of the gold standard had developed into a management of the value of gold itself. The world, and particularly the United States, earned the fruit of this policy of sound monetary control in a continually rising prosperity.

* * *

In 1928, however, France returned to the gold standard and ceased placing short-term funds abroad. At the same time the United States virtually stopped its usual purchases of foreign bonds. Thus two of the greatest creditor countries of the world put an end to their normal export of capital. On account of their protectionist policy they were not willing to accept payment in goods and therefore had to be reimbursed by huge imports of gold.

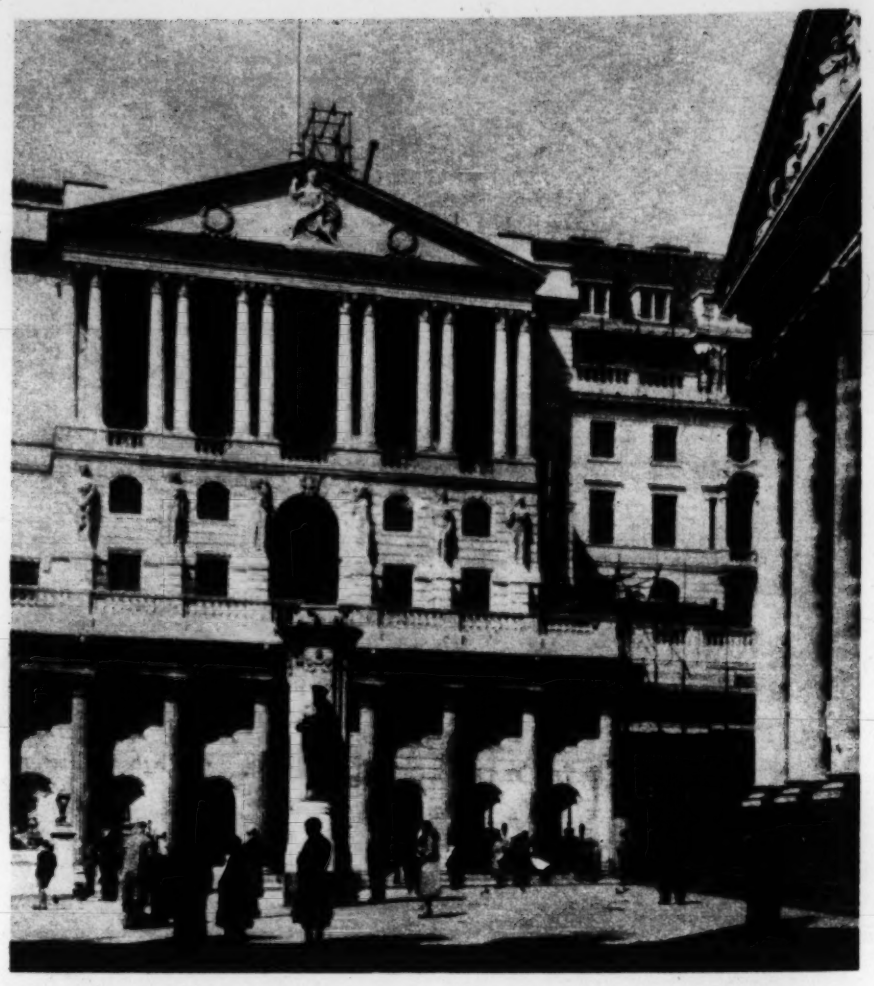
In the rest of the world a serious scarcity of gold was caused and a progressive deflation was required to maintain the different currencies at par with gold. Thus the level of commodity prices was violently forced down with the consequence of widespread insolvency and distrust.

The United States, in spite of an abundant supply of gold, tried to maintain its competitive power on the world's markets by applying a corresponding deflation in its monetary system. Thus the fall of prices became general. The present world-wide crisis is the result of this violent process of deflation. There was a whole school of deflationists continually preaching that a lowering of prices was required and that any attempt at raising prices was to be regarded as an artificial experiment in "currency management."

This school is no doubt fundamentally responsible for the crisis which followed and there was no chance of bringing the crisis to an end until this completely false view of monetary policy had been reversed.

The normal aim of monetary policy must obviously be to maintain the highest possible stability of the general price level. Now, a violent fall of this price level had taken place and therefore it was natural that sound monetary policy should aim at a certain restoration of the former price level. How far this restoration should go could be discussed. As the depression of prices has now gone on for so many years, it is no longer necessary, and not even desirable, to return as far as the 1928 or 1926 level.

In the United States, the lowest price level was reached in February, 1933, the index figure then being 85.7—the year 1913 being rated as 100. It should suffice if this price level were raised by say 50 per cent, which would mean going back to a price level of 128.5, that is, a level somewhat below the average level of the two years 1929 and 1930 and about 10 per cent below that of 1926. It seems impossible to contend that such a restoration of a comparably low price level represents an unsound inflation.



© J. Dixon Scott

The Bank of England, Changed in Appearance, but Unchanged in Solidity.

* * *

The raising of the general level of commodity prices to a height more corresponding to an economic equilibrium and to the needs of debtors is, for the moment, the most important economic problem of the world and particularly of the United States.

President Roosevelt started his administration by resolutely stopping the process of deflation and restoring a higher price level. This is, in the first instance, an internal American problem. The American price level could be raised simply by a more liberal supply of internal means of payment. Had that been done with sufficient strength at an earlier stage, the policy would have been effective and there would have been no need of abandoning the gold standard.

When the fall in prices has gone so far and gone on for so long a time as is now the case, stronger measures are naturally required. The possibility of a restoration of a higher price level by aid of monetary expansion has, however, been amply demonstrated by the reflation which President Roosevelt carried through during the first few months of his administration and which was followed by a most remarkable recovery in production and trade.

It is often believed that there is a fundamental difference between a policy of liberal credit expansion aiming at a rise of prices and direct inflation of the currency. This is a mistake. The difference is purely technical and is of no importance for the judgment of the monetary policy as such.

It is, however, essential that the aim of this monetary policy should be clearly announced. If a moderate rise of the price level, such for instance as that mentioned in the example above, is fixed as the aim of the monetary policy of the country, people will believe that prices will go up to that level and this belief will create general confidence, followed by a resumption of productive activity. Moreover, the fixation in advance of a limit for the process of reflation creates a definite security against further inflation and thus is calculated to remove all fears of an unlimited inflation.

Although a reasonable adjustment of the internal purchasing power of the dollar must be, as I said, the first and paramount concern of American monetary policy, the influence of this policy on the value of gold is by no means negligible. The logical consequence of a monetary expansion in the United States, with the purpose of raising the internal American price level, that is, of depressing the internal value of the dollar, is obviously a policy aiming at a corresponding depression of the value of gold.

The natural means toward that end is to *sell* gold on the world markets. Such a policy would serve to stimulate a general rise of commodity prices in the whole world and would thereby be the most effective means for a general recovery in the world's production and trade. Thus selling gold would be a valuable complement to the internal American monetary policy and would very much facilitate the attainment of the ultimate aims of that policy.

The United States possesses so many millions of dollars of gold that it could easily sell so much gold as would be required for the necessary depression of the value of gold. Moreover, if the policy of selling gold on an unlimited scale were announced, there would probably be very little demand for that gold and the desired depression of the value of gold could be obtained without much gold actually leaving the United States.

The opposite to such a logical policy is to *buy* gold. The present campaign for buying gold seems to have been initiated on the theory that through this means the internal value of the dollar could be depressed. If this is the aim, it must be said that it can be attained much better by the direct method of an internal inflation.

Such a direct method seems also to be the most natural, considering the proclamations that the American administration has repeatedly made in favor of an independent regulation of the internal purchasing power of the dollar. The indirect method of depressing the dollar by offering dollars in exchange for gold has the very grave drawback that it leads to an under-valuation of the dollar in the world's markets with consequent serious disturbances of international trade.

Moreover, it must be observed that a policy of buying gold, if it really were to be carried through on a large scale, must have the effect of *raising the value of gold* in terms of commodities.

Such a rise would obviously counteract the ultimate purpose of depressing the internal value of the dollar and of raising the American price level, and would in addition stand in the way of any endeavors to raise price levels in other countries. For gold standard countries, particularly, a rise in the value of gold would be entirely intolerable and would make it impossible for them any longer to maintain the gold standard.

* * *

Should American purchases of gold take such dimensions as really to force up the value of gold, there can be no doubt that all the gold standard countries would have to abandon the gold standard. A policy actually aiming at such an end can only be described as a policy of catastrophe, intending deliberately to destroy completely what is left of the old gold standard system. To use such methods in order to clear the ground for the construction of a quite

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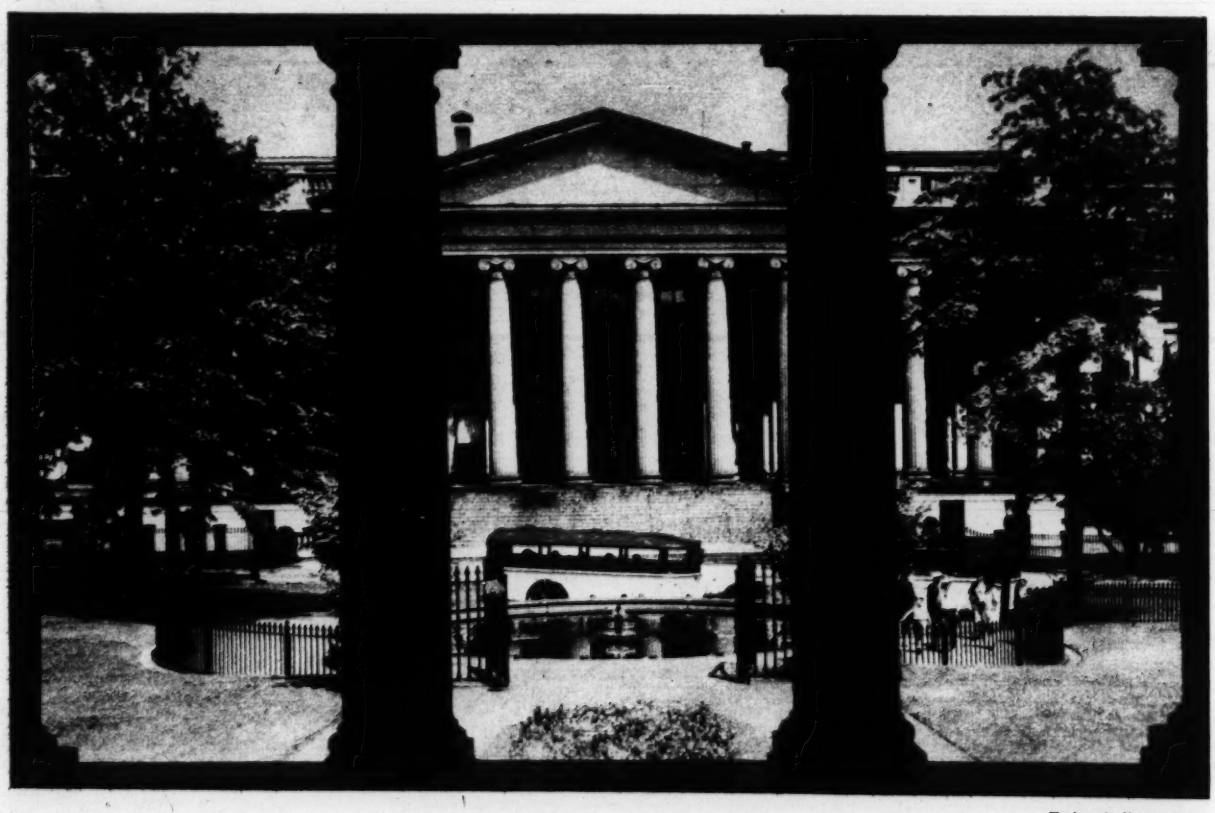
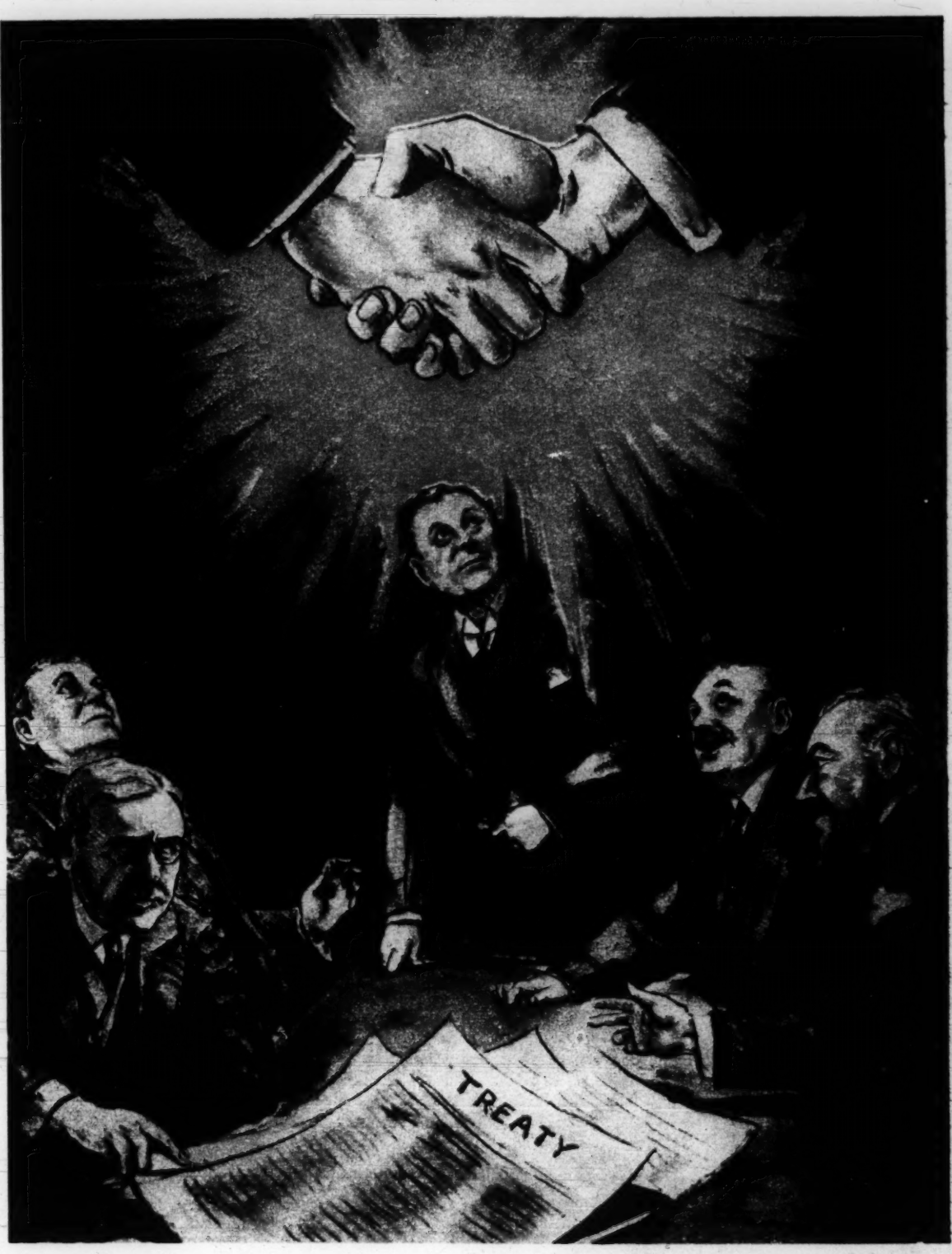


THE UNITED STATES TREASURY
A view from a portico of the White House.

Ewing Galloway

Re-Vision—*the Way to Treaty Revision*

By Lewis Rex Miller



Made for The Christian Science Monitor by Jack Crawford

IT IS GENERALLY AGREED that the Treaty of Versailles and other treaties concluded at the end of the World War require some sort of revision. What is not so widely recognized is the fact that the statesmen who are considering this problem, and the people they represent, require re-vision. That is, they have need of a new vision of man's possible attainments in the realm of international justice and amity.

A new view of the word "revision" is essential. It should be divided into two sections, and hyphenated. It must become "re-vision." It must connote not only a readjustment of boundaries, colonies and obligations, but a rebirth of vision, a new and better concept of harmony among the nations.

There have been two ways of looking at the peace settlement concluded in 1919. In general, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria have viewed the Versailles group of treaties as an abomination, a composite of deception, injustice and cruelty without parallel. On the other hand, France, Great Britain and the former allied powers have on the whole considered the post-war settlement, if not as the foundation of world peace and the keystone of European organization, at least as the best basis practically obtainable for the guarantee of national and international integrity.

Both these viewpoints cannot be right. Possibly both are not entirely wrong. The task of the statesmen of today is to preserve what is good in the Versailles aggregate, eliminate what is bad, and replace injustice by justice. To accomplish this gigantic task, they must supplement mere revision, in the sense of rectification, with re-vision, or inspiration, or second-sight, or whatever other name may be chosen to express that rare quality which transcends ordinary human calculations.

Where is to be found the formula which will transmute national hatreds and antagonisms into the good will upon which alone can rest righteous stability and perfect confidence? How are the conflicting claims of former enemies to be reconciled? How are the nations to attain that positive peace which is so genuine, so pervasive, so spiritually tangible that no one who has experienced it can doubt its existence or its attainability, and which is so real that it can persist in the hearts of men even during and in spite of war? These are the questions which forward-looking statesmen and citizens are asking today. There must be, there *are* answers to these questions. Reason and intuition revolt at the suggestion that there can be a universe in which such problems must remain insoluble.

In some quarters it has become fashionable to scoff at the intimation that the World War was "a war to end war." Yet that is what it undoubtedly was to millions of men and women who served in it. Subsequent events may seem to have rendered their sacrifices futile; cynics have found multitudinous arguments to show that they were gullible and ingenuous, but the fact remains that this high resolve was the motive power behind many a forced march and many a trench encounter. That resolve was written into the treaties in every clause which seeks to make another war impossible. There were mistakes in the application of this fundamental purpose to certain specific problems, but the purpose is enshrined in the treaties, and must endure. This objective of the peacemakers has been somewhat obscured since the "war to end war" came to a close. It must be seen again, it must be re-viewed, that is, re-vised, in its true grandeur. To this sort of re-vision no man of good will can take exception. All peoples can contribute to its realization.

* * *

In so far as motives of hatred and revenge entered into the post-war treaties, these treaties have proved difficult of execution. In so far as they embodied and exemplified great truths, they have blessed mankind. It is becoming clearer every day what have been their strong points and what have been their shortcomings. Some apparent merits are now seen to have been faults, and *vice versa*.

A peace dictated in the flush of victory often contains seeds of injustice. But it need not be assumed that such a settlement is always all bad. Statesmen who intelligently study the treaties in question can sift the good from the evil. With the fan of wisdom and humanity, the chaff can be separated from the wheat. A fan in the hand of a diplomat is a useful implement when it is thus employed, and not used to make the smoldering fires of national self-seeking burst into flame.

There has never yet been an important treaty which did not sooner or later require revision. Treaties have always been revised. The Treaty of Versailles has already undergone important alterations, in fact if not in letter. The reparations clauses are no longer operative. The disarmament clauses are on the threshold of significant revision. Even five years ago, one of the foremost British historians, Mr. H. W. V. Temperley, could write of the document signed at Versailles, "No great diplomatic instrument has ever been so speedily modified, revised or altered, whether by tacit consent or by deliberate design." This authority went on to remark, "Two parts of the treaty alone have expanded and developed, the institutions set up by the international Labor organization and by the League of Nations." It is encouraging to note that, of all the clauses of this long convention, only those establishing new machinery to prevent or check international conflicts have resulted in growth and progress. In striking contrast are the provisions for procedure against the Kaiser and the other "war criminals," of whom President von Hindenburg of Germany was listed as one. These monuments to popular passion and revenge have long been abandoned, and were in fact always incapable of being put into execution.

The most apt historical parallel to the Versailles settlement is to be found in the Treaty of Vienna which brought an end to the era of Napoleonic wars more than a century ago. The statesman Metternich, by ingeniously "sitting on the lid" of the simmering European kettle, prevented important revisions of the Vienna settlement for many years. But in time they came, and they took the form of revolution and war.

Now is man's opportunity to show that insurrection and warfare are not the only methods of treaty revision. It is for the present generation to discover and apply new instruments of international justice, new ways to right old wrongs. Are the nations to admit that man, who is daily demonstrating a more extended dominion over the material forces of air, land, and water, cannot exercise a similar control over appetite, revenge and passion? We need not suppose that man, reflecting the divine intelligence, is incapable of finding means both of satisfying the just claims of the injured and eliminating the fears and apprehensions of victorious possessors.

Because treaties have hitherto been revised by force, it does not follow that violence must always be the rule of procedure. The Treaty of Versailles, indeed, has gone further than any other treaty has ever gone in setting up machinery for its own revision. This machinery, as contained in the Covenant of the League of Nations, may appear vague and defective, but with use it will gain precision and create confidence. Until an attempt is made to use any machine whatever, its product must remain a matter of speculation. In the complete lack of any alternative, except violence, the nations must start the Geneva mechanism for revision to working. Only after experimentation can judgment be passed upon its efficacy.

Past history does not provide adequate guideposts for present needs in international affairs. The history of treaty revision in bygone years is a chronicle of futile attempts to solve treaty problems without resort to force. Diplomatic cleverness and ingenuity have in some cases postponed the day when war was resorted to as an instrument of revisionist policy, but on the whole these qualities have not served to stem for long the tide which sweeps nations into the delusions that two wrongs can make one right, or that war can solve problems without creating others of equal magnitude.

* * *

For guidance, statesmen and peoples must turn from precedents to prophecies. What is needed is not more historical research on the Congress of Vienna, but more consecrated study of the greatest of all treaties, the covenant made by God with the children of Israel, that is to say, with spiritually-minded people of all nations and throughout all ages.

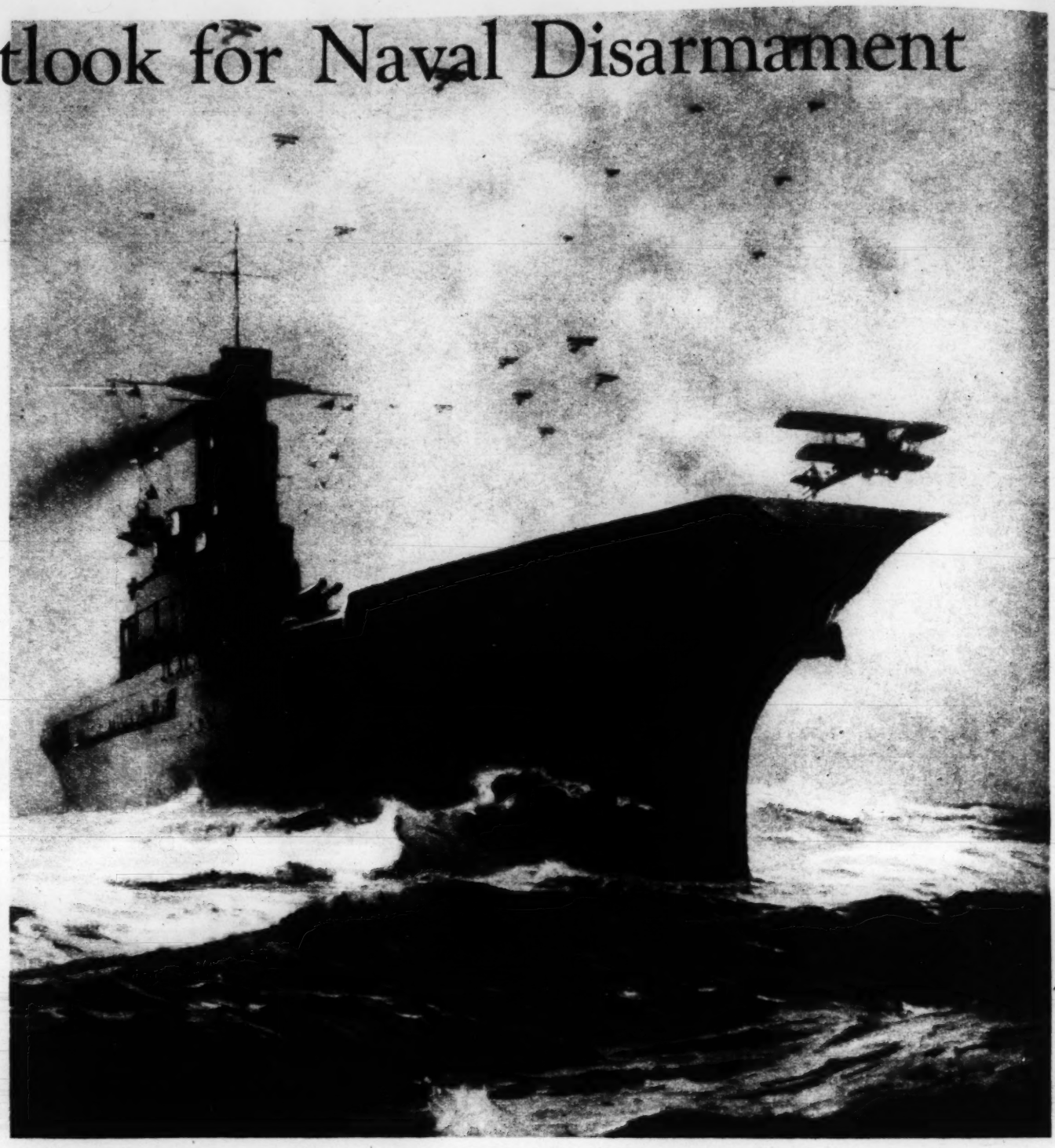
(Continued on page 13)

The Outlook for Naval Disarmament

Diplomats Talk Peace, But Race to Rule Sea Casts a Shadow on Next Conference

By Hector C. Bywater

Author of "Navies and Nations," "Sea-Power in the Pacific," etc.



Ewing Galloway

The U. S. S. Saratoga, Giant Airplane Carrier of the United States Fleet, as Shown in a Painting by Walter L. Greene.

ABOUT TWO YEARS HENCE the five principal maritime powers will once more assemble in council to discuss the problem of naval limitation, with special reference to the fate of the London Treaty which, unless renewed, will expire on Dec. 31, 1936.

In ordinary circumstances it would be premature to speculate on the prospects of an international conference that lies so far ahead; but current events are thrusting naval affairs into the foreground again, and measures now being taken by various countries are bound to influence, if not actually to determine, the outcome of the 1935 meetings.

During the last six months the outlook for disarmament at sea has perceptibly darkened. In several quarters there are indications of a new shipbuilding race which recalls the fierce competition that preceded and directly contributed to the World War. But whereas 20 years ago building rivalry was virtually restricted to Britain and Germany, the new race already involves five great powers, and others may soon be drawn within the vicious circle.

As the philosopher knows, the most tragic conflicts in life are not those in which obvious right is opposed to flagrant wrong, but those in which two causes, each apparently righteous, are at variance. Surveying the world as it is today one cannot discover any power, with the possible exceptions of Germany and Japan, in which a bellicose spirit is visible.

Never before in modern history have the nations as a whole manifested such an ardent desire for the maintenance of peace. Whether this is due to a change of heart or to recognition of the futility of war as an instrument of national policy is beside the point. What matters is the almost universal recoil from war. Oddly enough, however, nowhere is any disposition shown to beat swords into plowshares. On the contrary there seems to be a world-wide conviction that powerful armaments are the only reliable bulwark of peace.

Keystone

U. S. S. California Leads the Battle Fleet in Double-Line Formation En Route From San Pedro to Panama. The View Is From the Flagship California, With the West Virginia the Ship in the Foreground.

The unfortunate part of it is that armaments are, and in the nature of things must always be, competitive. And so we come back to the vicious circle. One nation, apprehensive for the safety of its frontiers and desiring only security, enlarges its fighting forces. A neighboring state, actuated by precisely the same motives, feels impelled to follow suit. A third party, finding the balance of power turning against it, sees no alternative to increased armament; and so eventually the whole world becomes engaged in a new competition for "supremacy," "parity," or "adequacy," as the case may be, in armed power.

* * *

This preamble is essential to a true understanding of the present naval position. At Washington in 1921, and again in London four years ago, the leading sea powers signed conventions which aimed at the elimination of competitive warship building.

Yet what do we find today?

On the one hand, the United States and Japan launching great programs of new construction which are apparently inspired by mutual suspicion; on the other, France and Italy openly building against each other in a race for the command of the Mediterranean Sea. And Great Britain? Constrained by her unique position both as the heart of a world-wide commonwealth and as a country dependent for bare existence on sea-borne supplies, she is bound to keep a watchful eye on the fluctuations of the naval barometer, not in any one locality such as the Pacific or the Mediterranean, but throughout the Seven Seas.

It will, I think, be admitted by all fair-minded foreign critics that little blame for the new race in sea armaments can be laid at the door of Great Britain. Considering her vast responsibilities and her peculiar sensitiveness to naval attack she has disarmed not merely to "the edge of risk," but well over it. Relatively, she is weaker at sea today than at any time within the last 200 years. It is because of this that not only her statesmen but the nation at large has become alive to the grave fact that a demand has arisen for a stronger navy.

Recently, it was announced in Parliament that the original 1933 program of three small cruisers and one of medium type had been modified in favor of two large cruisers and a small one. And meanwhile the air is full of rumors—not yet confirmed—of a British naval building project designed to restore that parity which, in the opinion of experts, has already been sacrificed.

When the next naval conference meets in 1935 the conditions will be radically different from those prevailing in 1921 and 1930. To review briefly the most formidable obstacles to a fresh agreement is here advisable.

Japan has let it be known through her semi-official spokesmen that she no longer accepts a ratio of strength lower than that of the United States and Great Britain. At Washington she agreed, under protest, to maintain only three-fifths of their respective fighting tonnage; at London she obtained, in fact if not in principle, seven-tenths, and now her slogan is full equality. That is the first snag.

Next there is the Franco-Italian problem, in which Great Britain is vitally interested. Under the vigorous impulse of the Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini, the Italian claim to naval parity with France is being rapidly translated into fact. Since the London Treaty those two powers have been producing cruisers, other light craft, and submarines on such a scale that the *status quo* which formed the basis of the Treaty no longer exists. As Mr.

Ramsay MacDonald recently admitted, the "escalator" clause of that covenant —permitting a signatory power to increase its tonnage quota in the event of excessive naval building by another party—would have been invoked by Great Britain 18 months ago had purely naval advice been taken.

Without assuming the mantle of a prophet, I venture to predict that no conceivable British Government would consent to renew the London Treaty as it stands. French and Italian adhesion to some schedule of cruiser and submarine limitation is an indispensable condition of British agreement. Yet French statesmen miss no opportunity of reaffirming their country's resolve to keep a free hand in the building of these craft, while Italy "stands pat" on her demand for absolute naval equality with her Latin sister.

* * *

How, then, is this deadlock to be broken? No sensible Englishman believes that the hundred-odd submarines built and building in France were expressly designed to attack his country. At the same time, remembering how nearly the German U-boat armada brought his country to subjection, he cannot help regarding this French undersea fleet as a potential menace, even if it be used only as a political pawn to support French policy in other than naval spheres.

The tonnage quotas of cruisers and anti-submarine craft allotted to Britain by the London Treaty bear no relation whatever to the Franco-Italian light flotillas, surface and submarine. There is, indeed, a great and steadily growing disparity between the menace of undersea attack and Britain's power to cope with it. Neither the United States nor Japan may feel particularly interested in the rapid expansion of Europe's submarine fleets, but to England it is inevitably a matter of vital concern.

One of the principal tasks of the 1935 conference will be to regulate the replacement of capital ships. Great Britain is most anxious to obtain a reduction in the existing tonnage and armament standard—35,000 tons, 16-inch guns—for this type, and will probably revive her Geneva proposal to restrict future ships either to 22,000 tons with 11-inch guns, or, if that be considered too drastic, to 25,000 tons with 12-inch guns. As regards future cruisers, she favors a maximum of 7000 tons with a 6-inch armament. British naval opinion holds that battleships and cruisers of this reduced tonnage would answer all necessary purposes, while the cut in dimensions and armament would save vast sums of money.

Japan, France, and Italy are all substantially in agreement with the British plan for smaller ships, and there is little doubt that a four-power convention on these lines could be negotiated at short notice if it were deemed worth while.

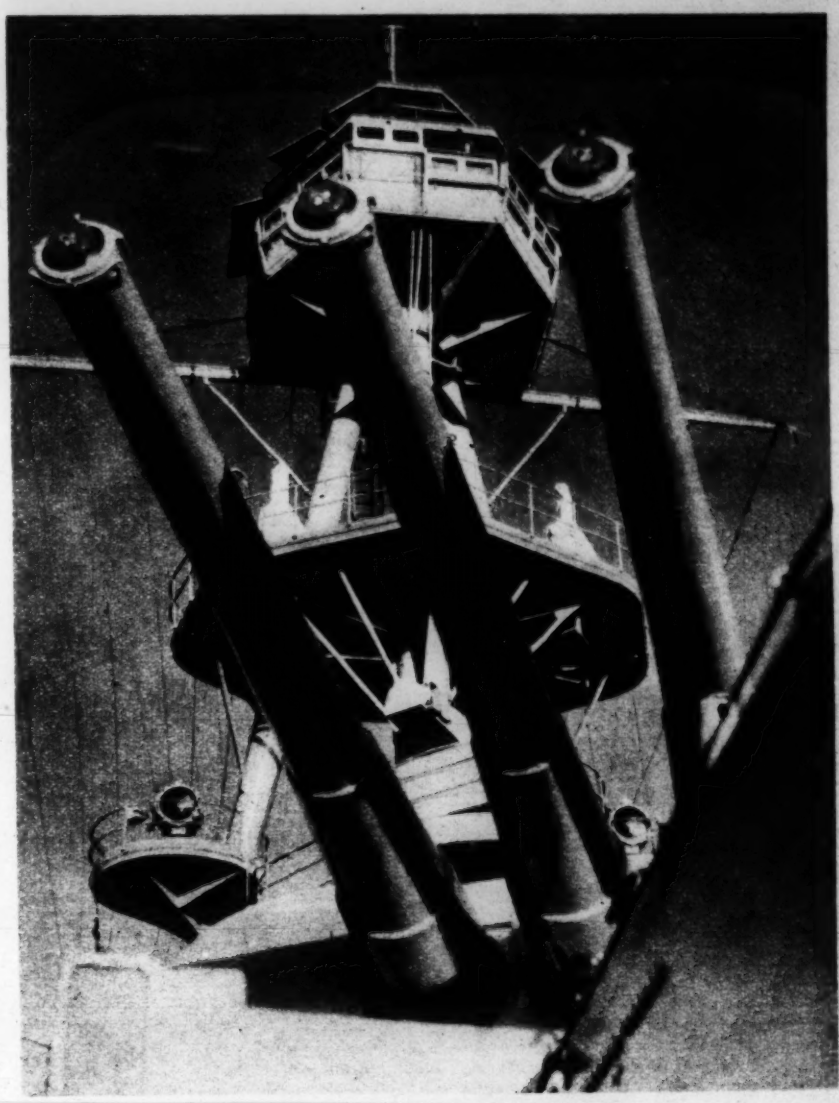
There is, however, the United States to be considered. Most unfortunately, as it seems to me, American naval opinion holds fast to the monster ship. All the cruisers of the United States "prosperity program" are to be of 10,000 tons —the maximum authorized by Treaty. When this fact became known some months ago the British Government made a friendly representation to Washington, pointing out that the building of such large cruisers would be liable to stimulate competition. The overture was not too well received, and some of the less responsible organs of the American press professed to see in it an attempt to dictate United States naval policy.

The sole ground for this criticism is that under the current system of regulating the strength of fleets by international covenant the shipbuilding policy of one signatory power becomes, in a sense, the business of all the others. Great Britain has a special interest in the size of new foreign cruisers because in the London Treaty she, alone among the powers, pledged herself not to complete more than 91,000 tons of cruisers during the seven years covered by the pact.

* * *

This quota might have sufficed had contemporary foreign ships been kept within moderate dimensions, but, in fact, the building of 10,000-ton cruisers by the United States and of 8500-ton ships by Japan has, in the words of the First Lord of the Admiralty, placed "us on the horns of a very serious dilemma." It has therefore been decided, as stated above, that two of the three British ships voted this year shall be of 9000 tons. The only alternative would have been to build a larger number of small cruisers definitely inferior to those building abroad, and that way out could not be accepted.

The foregoing summary of the problems which will confront the next naval conference affords little substance for optimism. It leaves an impression that the somewhat frail bark of naval disarmament is drifting into currents which may lead it to the rocks unless all hands forget their private grievances, pull manfully together, and steer a course for smooth water.

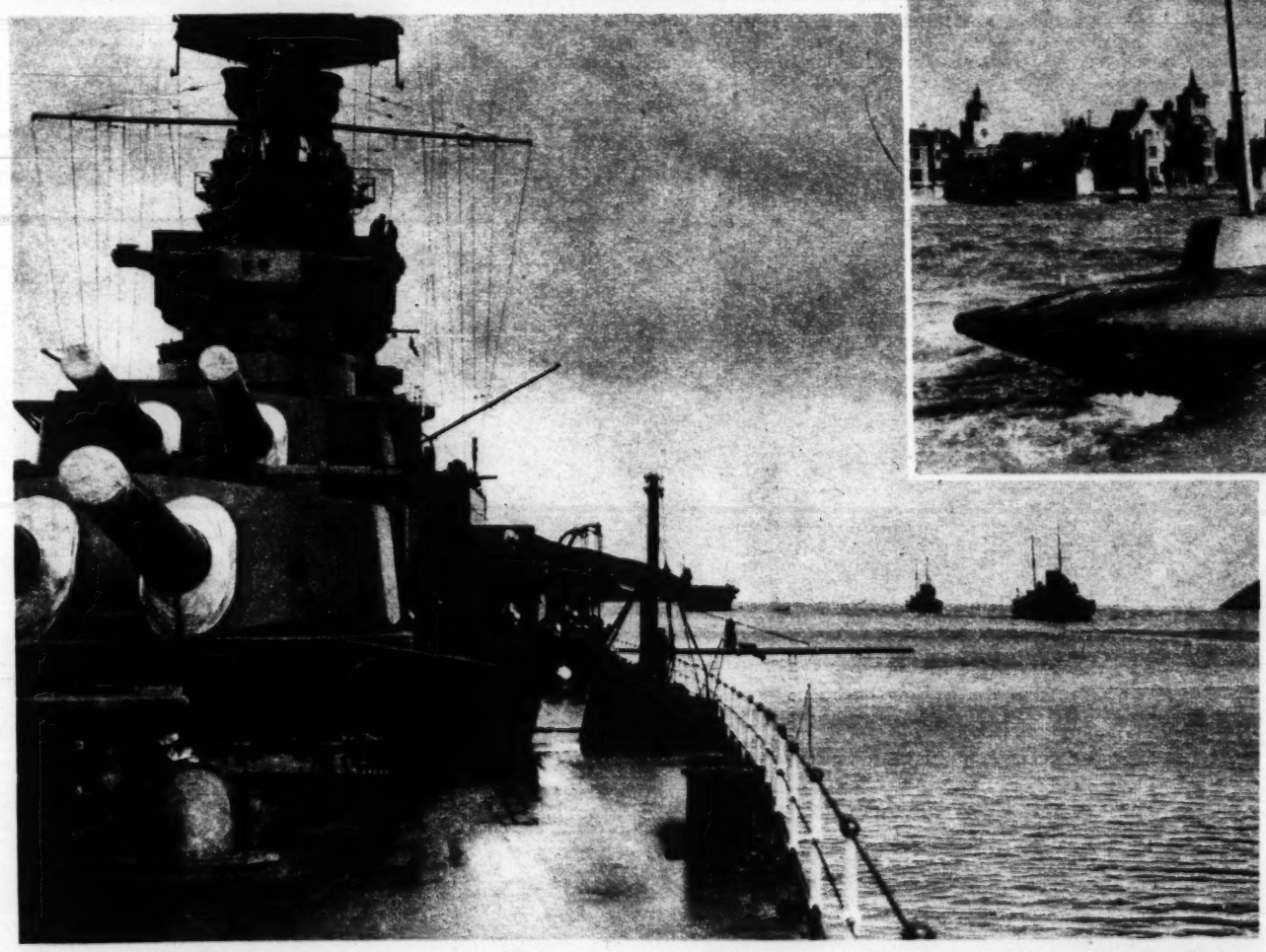


Both Photos, Wide World

FIGHTING CRAFT

H. M. S. Seahorse, the Newest Type of British Submarine, Leaving Portsmouth for a Trial.

(Above) Big Guns! The Foretop Containing Fire Controls for the Guns on Board the Heavy Cruiser U. S. S. Pensacola, at Sea.



London News Agencies, Ltd.

(Above) The British Home Fleet Arrives at Invergordon. The View Is From the Deck of H. M. S. Hood, With the Cruisers Dorsetshire, on the Right, and York Entering Cromarty Firth to Anchor.

The Three Little Pigs in the Big Bad World

As Ambassadors of Good Will, They Have Brought Added Good Nature Into Human Relationships

By Walt Disney

'Father' of Mickey Mouse, Three Little Pigs, Silly Symphonies

Prof. Mickey Mouse—and Jerry—Instructing the Pigs in the Theory of International Harmony.

THREE LITTLE PIGS have brought more harmony into international relations during the last year than any three big statesmen you can name with one hand tied behind your back. Nameless in themselves, but bearing credentials from Mr. Mickey Mouse, they have sent dignified representatives of almost every country practically rolling into theater aisles with mirth. This is a good omen.

To a scholar in the field of international affairs, immersed in his books and documents, it may seem overfacetious, if not almost irreverent, to suggest that three unidentified pigs could accomplish more than three eminent statesmen. Let such scholars huff and puff as they will, however, the fact remains.

Consider the situation! A world much beset by big, bad problems. Only Mr. Mickey Mouse remains undaunted. The Hon. Messrs. Pig, coming as ambassadors extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary from Mr. Mouse, had the advantage of a happy introduction right from the start. To this they added charms of their own. So they appeared at the Court of Public Opinion, tails freshly curled and in "good voice."

Few persons are much inclined to hearken to disquisitions on morals. These remarkable diplomats, however, managed to present a wholesome moral lesson in such guise as to completely disarm all comers. The lesson was one of Courage, and it has brought new strength and new hope to many peoples.

When the three little pigs, with Mr. Wolf, who played a "straight" part in their morality play, started on their tour of good cheer from the wilds of Hollywood, they were seen off by a small group of well-wishers, but even these few had no conception of the enthusiastic welcome which was to be extended to their emissaries in all parts of the world. No one had any expectation that statesmen, clergymen, editors and other exalted personages would find in the simple message they bore many lessons relating to thrift, security, good government, and the relations of nations.

The message that these representatives carried was in itself a familiar one. Prepared as a motion picture film, it was the story of two frivolous pigs who built their homes of straw and twigs, and of the wise one who built his solidly of bricks. Naturally, it took longer to build the brick house and while the wise pig labored at his task the other two pigs, having completed much less substantial homes, danced and jested at the expense of the wise pig.

Then came the big, bad wolf who blew down the straw and twig houses, but puffed in vain upon the brick one. The frivolous pigs found safety in the brick house, where they paid honest tribute to the fundamental wisdom of the serious-minded porker. The righteous little pig played his part most sedately and was a model of what a wise, yet kind little pig should be. And above all, what a courageous little pig should be, for when the wolf was hurling himself with the wildest menace at the house, and huffing and puffing his huffingest and puffingest, the wise piglet played upon his brick piano and sang in a pleasing voice the old air, "Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolf?" During this song recital, the other two fat and foolish pigs hid as much as possible of their round and irresponsible selves under the bed. The moral was that wisdom and courage is enough to defeat big, bad wolves of every description, and send them slinking away all huffed and puffed out.

This message, carried to all parts of the world, revived hope and courage wherever delivered. There were not enough copies of the film to supply the demand. In Los Angeles two theaters compromised by using the same print. This necessitated having a special motorcar always ready to rush the print from one theater to the other and bring it back after each showing. On Broadway, in New York, the picture ran for three months. The theater had placed large cut-outs of the pigs in front of the theater and, on the last re-booking, added beards and long hair to the pigs. The pigs announced, by way of a sign, that "They've kept us here so long, we've grown beards."

Not only in the United States, but in other countries, the three pigs became known. One reason they were selected as emissaries was their linguistic ability. Like Mr. Mouse, they speak almost every language. They cannot speak "Oxford English"—or, rather, they *would* not—which probably accounts in part for their enthusiastic reception in England. They won hearts there, as everywhere. They inspired Mr. Strube, the great limner, to do a cartoon in the Daily Express, showing the three pigs dancing, but labeled, respectively, Confidence, Recovery, and Hope. The wolf symbolized Slump and was, of course, shown stealing away with his tail between his legs.

When the three little pigs were in Spain, they sang, "¿Quien teme al lobo feroz?" while in France they sang, "Qui craint le grand méchant loup?" For the natives of every land the song had an irresistible appeal. It was like whistling in the dark, and it helped them to pluck up courage and face their tasks and difficulties with a new determination.

No account of the successful international mission of the Pigs and Mr. Wolf would be complete without a word concerning Mr. Mouse, statesman, author, musician, sportsman, and a sophisticate at home in every land. He is a man of many names. In France he is known as Micki Souri, in Germany as Michael Maus, in Spain as Miguel Ratonocito and in Japan as Miki Kuchi. He is a mouse among mice; he delights in doing the improbable, but not the impossible—at least not impossible to Mickey. What would be insuperable obstacles to ordinary persons he takes in his stride. He accomplishes feats that would stump the cleverest magician. Regardless of his foe—whether an armored knight in search of laurels or a rapacious giant in search of a meal—Mickey always enters the fray with courage, and, no matter how desperate the struggle, he is sure to emerge the victor. He always fights on the side of right. And yet, for all his prowess, he remains simple and kindly at heart, the friend of children and grown-ups the world over. What a mouse!

Audiences love Mickey Mouse because he knows no limitations and they can share with him his freedom from all restrictions. That brings them happiness. The three little pigs brought something of the same appeal, and the Silly Symphonies are of the same sort.

Laughter is a sign of happiness, and by bringing laughter to individuals the world over, Mickey and the three pigs have helped to relieve individual cares. Individuals make up nations, and the more happy individuals there are, the more good-natured nations there will be. The world needs good-natured nations. Laughter drives out meanness and suspicion. We love those with whom we can share a joke. More good humor among the nations means more good humor in relations between the nations, and that is perhaps the first and most essential step toward international happiness.

Clarence Sinclair Bull

WALT DISNEY

Who Sent the Three Little Pigs on Their World Mission. At the Right the Wise Little Pig Is Shown Building His House to Resist All Wolves, While the Frivolous Pigs Frivol Frivolously. At the Left the Wise Pig Is Pointing a Moral for the Benefit of the Two Pigs Who Are Now Reaping the Fruits of Their Lack of Forethought.

The Middle West and American Isolation

Disappearance of Frontiers and Improvement of Education Bringing About Re-examination of Views on International Affairs

By Quincy Wright

Professor of International Law, University of Chicago

CHICAGO: Urban Heart of the Middle West — Torkel Korling

WHEN THE NATIONS of the world seek international agreements to which the United States might become a party, their statesmen have learned by experience not to regard the 48 states as necessarily united in opinion. How will the vote go among senators from the agricultural Middle West, the mining states, or the industrial East when treaties are to be ratified? What sectional interest, favored by the great interior states, may the proposed treaty ignore?

Clearly, the road of statesmen seeking coöperation with the United States is beset with many problems. Are they all traceable to the farming and trade interests in the Midwest, as has often been maintained? Is there any indication that future overtures toward coöperation will be any more favorably received? These are questions upon the answers to which United States participation in world affairs hinges.

Before assuming that the Middle West has been the major drag upon effective American coöperation in international affairs, it is well to recall that the opposition to the United States' entry into the World Court, even with reservations, was led by a southerner and that the "bitter enders" in the League of Nations fight included five senators from the East, five from the Far West and one from the South, as well as six from the Middle West. It is also to be noted that the only Republican senator in this fight who jumped the party traces and voted for the Covenant without reservation was a Midwesterner, Mr. Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota, while of the six Democratic senators who refused to support President Wilson's demand for unreserved ratification, only one, Mr. James A. Reed of Missouri, came from the Middle West.

In the Covenant fight, partisan considerations played a larger part than sectional interest and this has been true of other treaty debates involving the issue of international coöperation versus isolation. By an analysis of the votes on several of these treaties, chosen so that partisan influences will neutralize each other, it is, however, possible to obtain moderately reliable information upon the attitude of different sections. I have consequently analyzed the vote on four treaties which have perhaps most sharply presented this issue during the last 40 years.

The Olney-Pauncefote Treaty, providing for the arbitration of all disputes between the United States and Great Britain, was negotiated during the Democratic Administration of President Cleveland but was vigorously indorsed by President McKinley before its consideration by the Senate. Democratic senators from the South and West, alienated from Cleveland by his gold policy, led the opposition, first gaining the acceptance of numerous reservations and finally defeating the treaty by a vote on May 5, 1897, of 43 to 26.

The Taft treaties negotiated with Great Britain and France provided for thoroughgoing conciliation and arbitration, the justiciable character of a dispute being subject to determination by an international commission. Democratic senators from the South forced amendments eliminating this feature. The Senate gave its consent to the treaty thus emasculated by a vote on March 7, 1912, of 76 to 3, but President Taft concluded that arbitration would not be advanced by entering into the treaties in this form and refused to proceed to ratification.

The League of Nations Covenant included in the Treaty of Versailles was negotiated by President Wilson, and Republican senators led by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts proposed thoroughgoing reservations. Most of the Democratic senators, at President Wilson's suggestion, refused to vote for the treaty with these reservations; the Republicans, with one exception, refused to vote for it without the reservations; while the "bitter enders," who had favored as drastic reservations as possible, refused to vote for it either way.

Negotiations between the party leaders took place after the first vote on Nov. 19, 1919, and at the final vote on March 19, 1920, most of the western Democrats voted for the treaty with reservations, but it failed to receive the necessary two-thirds of the Senate by a vote of 49 to 35.

The World Court protocol was framed by a commission participated in by former Secretary Elihu Root. It was submitted to the Senate by President Harding and later indorsed by President Coolidge. The fight for its ratification was led by a Democrat, Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, assisted by a Republican, Senator Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin. It was thus strictly nonpartisan.

CORNFIELD: Rural Heart of the Middle West — Keystone

Certain reservations approved by the Administration were accepted by all, but a group of senators, including the "bitter enders" of the League of Nations fight, labored for more drastic reservations, and Senator Coleman L. Blease of South Carolina led a filibuster compelling invocation of cloture before a vote could be obtained. Finally, the drastic reservations were defeated and the treaty was approved on Jan. 27, 1926, by a vote of 76 to 17. The reservations, however, proved unacceptable to the other parties to the protocol and the United States has not yet become a member.

* * *

Of these four treaties, the first and last may be considered nonpartisan, the Taft treaties were pressed by a Republican Administration and the League of Nations Covenant by a Democratic Administration, but in no case was the party cleavage in the Senate complete.

The important influence of partisanship, however, can be seen in the fact that certain senators shifted their attitude with respect to international coöperation in accordance with the partisan exigencies of the particular treaty. Thus Senator Lodge, who had led the fight for severe reservations to the Covenant, had opposed amendments to the Taft treaties. Secretary Philander C. Knox negotiated the Taft treaties and Senator Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut supported them without amendment, although both became "bitter enders" in the League of Nations fight. Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, who led President Wilson's fight for the Covenant without reservations, had demanded vigorous amendments to the Taft treaties. Other senators, however, such as Mr. William E. Borah of Idaho and Mr. Reed of Missouri, have been consistent in their opposition to all treaties tending toward organized international coöperation.

It is possible to divide the votes of senators on each of these four treaties into three classes: (a) those against the treaty in any form, (b) those for the treaty as proposed by the Administration or with the least reservation possible, and (c) those who supported the treaties only with severe reservations.

Dividing the second group equally, the percentage of the votes of each section in favor of the four treaties is as follows:

Geographical Division—	Percentage of Votes for Peace Treaties
New England	68
Pacific Coast	67
Middle Atlantic (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia)	65
Mountain States (Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona)	63
Southern States (Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky)	58
Central States (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin)	56
Southwestern States (Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma)	52
Plains States (Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri)	48

It will be observed that the central, plains and southwestern states are the most isolationist. If we combine the central and plains states as the Middle West, their average is 51 per cent; less than that of the South and Southwest combined, 56 per cent; and much less than that of the West, including the Pacific and Mountain states, 64 per cent; or of the East, New England and Middle Atlantic, 66 per cent.

Similar results were obtained from an analysis of the data with respect to newspaper attitudes toward the World Court published by the American Foundation in 1930. It appeared from these data that of the southern newspapers which responded to the questionnaire, 94 per cent were favorable to the World Court. In the East, 85 per cent of the papers with 72 per cent of the circulation were for the Court, and in the Mid-

(Continued on page 14)

Communism: The Faith

The Tractor Replaces the Icon, and the Russians of Today Accept the C Their Fathers; They Turn Former Monasteries and Chur

By William Henry Chamberlin

Monitor Correspondent in Moscow, Author of "Soviet Russia,"

Soyuzphoto

ANTI-RELIGIOUS MUSEUM

Pushkin Square in Moscow Is Flanked on One Side by an Old Monastery, Which Has Been Converted Into an Anti-Religious Museum, One of Many in Russia.

IT IS IN RUSSIA, which officially rejects all the old forms of religion, that one finds one of the strongest organized faiths in the world today. For Russian Communism, as it has developed during the 15 years which have elapsed since the Revolution, displays in striking degree all the psychological traits if not of a new religion—and both Communists and members of recognized religious organizations would be equally inclined to protest against this definition—at any rate of a new crusading faith.

Communism has its body of doctrine in the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin; its creed and catechism in the *politgramota*, or course of instruction in Communist conceptions of government and economics which is drilled into every school child; its ecumenical councils to determine questions of faith and discipline in the Congresses of the Communist Party. Its insistence on the complete subordination of the individual to the requirements of the cause, its absolute intolerance of heresy and dissent, its conviction of a world Messianic mission—all these traits of fanatical believers in new dogmas are conspicuously characteristic of the Russian Communists.

Some years ago I was talking with a young woman, an ardent Communist, who was a member of the factory committee at a large electrical plant in Kharkov, the capital of Ukraina. A copy of Karl Marx's "Capital" lay on the table. Pointing with reverence to this volume, my companion said: "Whenever we are confronted with any problem or difficulty in the factory management we look into that book and find the solution." A skeptic might cherish justifiable doubts about the efficacy of Marx's classical work as a panacea for leaky boilers or broken-down turbines and an older and more sophisticated Communist would probably not have attributed such magical powers to the book. But the remark of the young woman was typical of the attitude of unquestioning faith which has been instilled into a considerable part of the Soviet younger generation.

Present-day Russia can never be understood psychologically, except on the premise that its ruling group is dominated by an intense burning faith in the supreme rightness of their ultimate goal, which gives them a feeling of entire self-righteousness in applying any means, however ruthless, that may seem necessary in order to reach this goal. The disciplined Communist local official carries out a baby-saving campaign with one hand by pushing forward the establishment of nurseries in collective farms and with the other hand he drives through the so-called "liquidation of the kulaks as a class," that is, the expropriation and banishment of the richer peasants in his district, even though this latter measure does not increase the chances of longevity for the children of kulak families. The Party, which is the supreme authority, has ordered both measures, and it is the first duty of a Communist, as of a soldier, to obey orders regardless of what he may think of them. No one in Russia today would think of writing a moralistic denunciation of excessive drinking or loose living. The main criticism of such practices would always be based on the idea that overindulgence unfits a person to carry out the obligations of Party membership. This is not infrequently accompanied by sentences of expulsion from the Party or, in less serious cases, by public reprimand.

The basis of this kind of faith which has taken firm root in a population of more than 160,000,000 persons, inhabiting more than one-seventh of the surface of the globe, is the teaching of Karl Marx that human progress depends on the replacement of Capitalism by Socialism. Marx believed that the private profit system carried within itself the seeds of its own destruction by leading to periodic devastating crises of industrial stagnation and unemployment and to an ever-increasing concentration of more wealth in the hands of fewer people.

He advocated the revolutionary overthrow of the existing order and the substitution of a new society, dominated at first by the industrial working class, in which private ownership of the means of production would be abolished. Ultimately this new society would become classless and would be guided by the theory: "From each according to his abilities; to each according to his needs."

In the softer atmosphere of western Europe Marx's ideas have scarcely emerged from the stage of parliamentary debate and academic discussion. In Russia, under the influence of the knout and Siberian exile, the Tsarist means of repressing political opposition, they hardened into the philosophy, into the fanatical faith of the Bolshevik Party that emerged as the dominant power in Russia after the Revolution. Lenin, the unquestioned leader and founder of the Soviet régime, was a thoroughgoing Marxist in his philosophical and economic outlook. But by his elaborations of Marx's teaching and by his emphasis on certain phases of Marx's thought he gave a definite and distinctive character to Russian Bolshevism, as distinguished from prewar international Socialism.

Lenin's theory of the unequal development of Capitalism led him to the conclusion that a working-class revolution could be carried out successfully in one country, that the world Capitalist system could be broken at its weakest link. Marx and Engels had proceeded on the assumption that Socialist revolutions would occur simultaneously in the leading countries.

Lenin also put forward the conception that Capitalism had entered on its final stage of competitive imperialist systems, which would lead to international clashes, out of which would proceed in turn revolutions. Another point that received a good deal of emphasis in his teaching was the impossibility of a gradual peaceful transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the necessity for smashing the old state apparatus and building up an entirely new one.

While the bases of Communist doctrine are dogmatic, a certain amount of flexibility is shown as regards immediate objectives.

Like more than one fanatical group in the past, the All-Union Communist Party, seeking to give currency to these views, has built up two formidable machines: one of propaganda and one of repression. Complete state control of theater and motion-picture, radio and school, press and pamphlet permit an organized system of mass propaganda that makes the wartime efforts of governments in the same direction seem very puny by comparison. Any speech by Stalin, any important new resolution or decree filters down to the population through regular and systematic channels. The main ideas of the speech or decree are reiterated, hammered in, worked over and elaborated by Stalin's chief lieutenants at conferences of higher Party functionaries. These in turn pass on the message to the lower categories of the Party officialdom; and this process goes on until the lowest unit of the Party organization, the *yacheika*, or local branch, has been reached.

Side by side with the machinery of propaganda works the machinery of repression. The eyes and ears of the formidable Gay-Pay-Oo, or Political

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NIKOLAI LENIN

Founder of Communist State

PILGRIMS TO THE TOMB OF LENIN

Within This Black Mausoleum in Moscow's Red Square Lies In State the Body of Nikolai Lenin of "Reverent" Communists Moves Almost Constantly Into This New-Style Re

ith Without God

the Gospel of Lenin and Marx Rather Than That of Churches Into Anti-Religious Museums

berlin

Russia," and other works

Police, are always alert, and this organization makes especially free use of its unlimited powers of summary arrest and of inflicting the penalties of exile, deportation or, in extreme cases, execution, in a period of strained class struggle such as the country is passing through. Not only the actions, but the thoughts of the Soviet citizen are carefully circumscribed. A watchful censorship is always quick to scent out "harmful ideological tendencies" in new books or plays and to see that the Soviet population is properly protected against the polluting influence of non-Communist ideas, whether they originate in Russia or abroad.

* * *

IT IS QUITE IN keeping with the psychological character of Communism as a new faith that it should be thoroughly hostile to the older religions. The Communist attitude toward religion is summed up in Marx's phrase: "Religion is opium for the people;" and, while there is no prohibition of religious worship and the Soviet Constitution assures every citizen the right to "practice any or no religion," every effort is made to induce the citizen to choose "no" rather than "any" religion. The scales are weighted against religion in a variety of ways. Religious books are not published in Russia and the total circulation of the few tolerated religious journals would not exceed a few thousand, while every bookstore displays a plentiful assortment of anti-religious pamphlets and every facility is given for printing and circulating anti-religious magazines and newspapers. While one religious seminary has been dragging out a rather uncertain existence there are a multitude of courses for training anti-religious propagandists.

Every member of the Communist Party, numbering more than 3,000,000, and of the Union of Communist Youth, with about 5,000,000 members, must not only profess no religion, but must fight actively against all forms of religious faith. Membership in these organizations, of course, is voluntary, but members are expelled for failure to observe the code of Party ethics. In view of the fact, also, that many posts of authority and influence in Russia are actually, if not legally, barred to non-Communists, and because the Union of Communist Youth is the only mass organization of young people, the profession of religion has been much discouraged. Priests and ministers of religion are disfranchised, which means that they and their families are excluded from a number of social and educational benefits and that the priests and ministers are not allowed to hold food cards, so that they must either buy food at the inflated prices of the private market or rely on their congregations for support.

Teaching in the schools is definitely anti-religious and the country is covered with a network of anti-religious museums, which are often installed in former monasteries or cathedrals. A Soviet anti-religious museum gives a somewhat jumbled impression. Enlisted in a confused crusade against religion,

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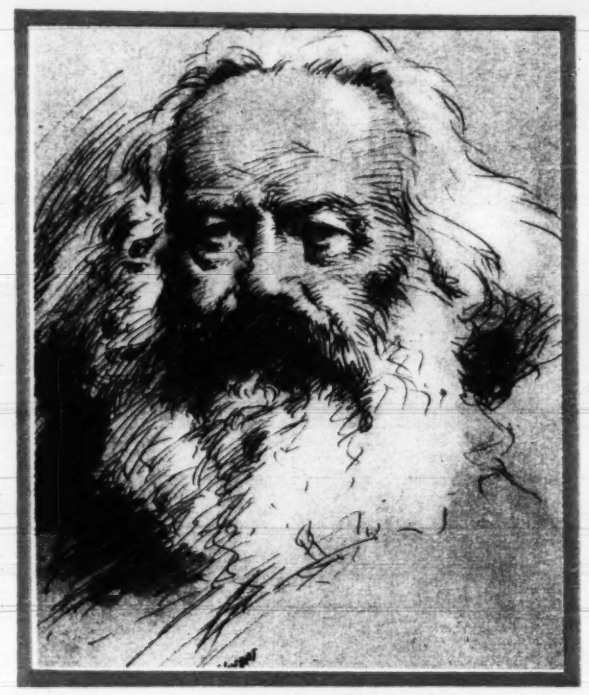
A LENIN CORNER

A Typical Peasant Cottage. The Old "Icon Corner" Has Been Strangely "Modernized" so That the Traditional Religious Oil Paintings Find Themselves in the Company of Revolutionary Placards and Pictures of Industrial Activities.



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KARL MARX
Prophet of Communism

© Soyuzphoto

ikolai Lenin, "Saint" of Modern Russia. A Line New-Style Religious Shrine.

one finds combined there the dog-headed gods of Egypt, charts showing incomes of medieval Russian monasteries, portraits of Rockefeller and other millionaires who support churchly ideals, and notices of "evolution" trials in the United States. A student of comparative religion or a person who did not feel that his faith depended on a miraculous explanation of natural phenomena would probably not be greatly impressed by the average Soviet anti-religious museum. But approximately two-thirds of the Russian population was illiterate before the war; and this fact alone explains the greater susceptibility of the masses to any new intensive propaganda. I remember the naïve remark of the wife of a factory worker in a small Russian city. In response to a question as to whether she went to church she replied:

"Before the Revolution I was taught that it was right to go to church, so I went. Now they tell me it isn't right, so I don't go."

Not all Russians, of course, are as passive as this woman. But post-revolutionary developments have shown that the supposedly deep-rooted attachment of the majority of the Russian people to the Orthodox Church was a myth, circulated by credulous and sentimental visitors to Russia in pre-war days. One can still find individuals and groups passionately attached to some form of religion, and ready to undergo any kind of hardship or disability for their faith. But mass faith in the older religions in Russia is definitely crumbling. The new faith of Communism, by the sheer impact of its organized propaganda, is gradually pushing them out.

No word among Communists is more abused than "mysticism." Yet it is ironically curious to see certain mystical tendencies of older religions reproducing themselves in the new faith of Communism. Pilgrimages to shrines and tombs of saints are rare in Russia today, although sometimes one may see an old peasant woman going through a monastery which is now used as an anti-religious museum, obviously regarding its icons and other religious decorations—which have been preserved for historical or artistic considerations—as objects of worship. But in these times there is a daily stream of pilgrims to the striking granite mausoleum on the Red Square, where lies in state the embalmed body of the founder of the Communist faith, Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin.

The "icon corner," with its gilt portraits of saints and Biblical scenes, sometimes garlanded with flowers, is going out of fashion in Russian homes. But in its place has come the Lenin corner, where portraits of scenes in the life of the Bolshevik leader are displayed, along with copies of his writings and texts from his works. At the formal opening of the Dnieprostroi hydroelectric power plant in 1932, when delegations of workers poured in, with their red banners and inscriptions, a spectator remarked: "How much this looks like an old-fashioned procession of the Cross, with the Communist slogans replacing the icons and texts from the Bible."

The attachment of the Russian masses to the creed of the Orthodox Church was an illusion. But the essential strain of fanaticism in the Russian character is not an illusion. The Russian has little feeling for moderation or relativity. The common sense, rule-of-thumb tradition of the Englishman and the easy skepticism of the Frenchman are alien to him. He thinks in terms of absolute values, which must be achieved at any cost. The industrialization of Russia, which at first sight might seem a prosaic, utilitarian process, in actual fact has been a demonstration of fanatical faith in a new god—the Machine—accompanied by the mixture of heroism, self-sacrifice, cruelty and suffering that explosions of fanatical faith usually generate. To the ardent Young Communist the tractor is not what it

(Continued on Page 13)

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NOT A RELIGIOUS PROCESSION!

The Ceremonial Processions With Banners Marking Religious Occasions in Pre-Revolutionary Russia Have Been Replaced by Processions Marking More Mundane Occasions. This Picture Shows Veterans of Russia's Civil War Carrying Banners in the Last Moscow May Day Celebration.

Among the New Books

Economics Rules the Publishers' Lists

Current Monetary Issues, by Leo Pasvolsky. Washington, D. C.: The Brookings Institution. $1.50.

Individualism and Socialism, by Kirby Page. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

Our Economic Revolution, by Arthur B. Adams. Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press. $1.50.

The Future Comes, by Charles A. Beard and George H. E. Smith. Macmillan, New York: $1.75.

WAS there ever before such a flood of books on political questions as now pours from the presses of the publishers? Can times really be hard when readers are found for volumes at prices ranging from $1.25 to $3, dealing with abstruse problems of reconstruction, national recovery, the currency and the like? Can a depression be lightened by the perusal of such depressing literature? An age of pamphlets one can understand, but pamphlets should be brief, provocative, undignified and priced at sixpence or a quarter according to the nationality of the publisher. The volumes which are engaging the attention of the reading public now are not pamphlets, but true tomes, from academic pens. Who buys them? Is the zest for exact information, or perhaps profound opinions, on the issues of the moment really so exigent as to justify so great a body of literature?

These questions are suggested by a group of books which have come to the table of the reviewer within a few days. All treat of the New Deal, the monetary system, the menace to rugged individualism, and to that economic revolution which many people like to think is now in progress, but which cooler minds fail to discern. Perhaps the most important of these volumes, since it is less an expression of opinion than a scholarly marshaling of facts, with deductions which, while conservative, seem nevertheless well taken, is "Current Monetary Issues," by Leo Pasvolsky. This is one of the volumes, usually both objective and authoritative, published by the Brookings Institution, which is devoted to research into issues involving national policies of the United States. Its author is by no means a slavish supporter of the gold standard, nor is he in any sense a captious critic of the Administration policy. His very first chapter deals with the breakdown of the gold standard, and his other chapters set forth the various efforts that have been made or now are in process with a view to correcting this breakdown and establishing some other international standard of value. He does, however, condemn the Roosevelt policy of increasing price levels by changing the value of the currency.

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His conclusions, which were given wide currency in the newspapers recently, were that "no definite, predictable rise in the commodity price level can be assumed to follow a given depreciation of the currency," and furthermore that "no evidence exists that the given price level once attained can be controlled by altering the price of gold." Although the book, which has just appeared, must have been completed by its author weeks ago, the record of prices at the present moment seems to justify these conclusions. Unquestionably the effect of the Roosevelt gold policy upon prices is, up to the present, disappointing. Its seeming failure is obviously forcing the President into experiments with other methods of controlling prices. It was with this end in view that he offered his tentative plan for silver purchases, which few believe will have other benefit than keeping the representatives of the silver states quiet should there be a congressional demand for greater inflation. The subject is going to be of prime importance in the session of Congress which is now in progress, and this volume will be of notable value to those desirous of following the debates intelligently.

Mr. Kirby Page, editor of The World Tomorrow, always writes with vigor and clarity on matters of social economics. His convictions are strongly on the socialistic side of the discussion, and this volume, which is packed full of useful information, not only is a drastic criticism of things as they are, but in its chapter, "A Socialist Program of Deliverance," sets forth the line of social reform which he believes would bring light to our present darkness. Communism and Fascism meet equally his hostile comment; the former, mainly because of the violence of its methods and its effort to maintain a proletarian dictatorship by terroristic methods, and the latter because it is essentially a form of state capitalism under which existing injustices to the working classes are almost certain to be maintained. Mr. Page writes with fervor and conviction. His book is an arsenal of social and economic facts. The notes and references with which the volume closes amply document his assertions, even when they seem extreme. A book that no reader on social economics should be without.

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From the University of Oklahoma comes a volume from Mr. Arthur B. Adams, a member of its faculty, long-time economist for the Federal Trade Commission and one of the nine economists who studied European conditions for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He is obviously one of the new school of economists who has definitely abandoned the ancient beliefs in the cycle of depressions and the virtues of laissez-faire and of rugged individualism. His book is argumentative throughout, but lacks the documentation which perhaps would have given it an air of higher authority. His conclusions, however, that the "temporary government control legislation enacted into law in 1933 should be continued as a permanent government policy" are clearly the logical outcome of a survey he has made of past conditions and efforts for their correction. The question, however, will almost inevitably arise in the mind of the careful reader as to whether he has not based his argument upon conditions which have not yet proceeded far enough to form a sound foundation for an established policy. He speaks, for example, of a continuing rise in the price level, which is at the moment not apparent, nor does he at any point give attention to the somewhat menacing evidences which are arising of the widespread antagonism to, and violation of, the NRA agreements.

Whenever Mr. Charles A. Beard writes of existing social and economic conditions he deserves, and is sure to obtain, a wide audience. Under the title "The Future Comes" he has made a study of the New Deal which cannot fail to be both of interest and of value to students of public affairs. Mr. Beard treats the recovery program in all its applications and implications. The most interesting—and I think a unique—feature of his book is his question as to the bearing of the policies of the New Deal on the American mentality. He seems to believe that the American mind would set aside security for the gambler's chance of wealth. This proposition he puts in the following phrase:

> Would you rather have a gambler's chance of becoming a millionaire or a guarantee of a reasonable security and modest way of life? In insisting upon stabilization, steady price levels, competition in service only and reasonable security for all, the Recovery Program runs contrary to a powerful American tradition and demands for its realization a reversal of attitude in the minds of the millions who have had as their ideal the lucky wheat or stock speculator, with his town and country houses, his yachts and jewels and his place in the affections of the great newspapers. In other words, the Recovery Program places a strain on human nature as long revealed in American conceptions of economy.

It would be interesting to know whether the implications of these questions are justified.

WILLIS J. ABBOT.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIEGFRIED SASSOON

Songs of Protest Against War

The Road to Ruin, by Siegfried Sassoon. London: Faber & Faber. 2s. 6d.

The End of a War, by Herbert Read. London: Faber & Faber. 2s. 6d.

The Dance of Death, by W. H. Auden. London: Faber & Faber. 2s. 6d.

HERE are the War Generation and the New Generation, singing their songs of protest against the dangers which again beset the world. Mr. Sassoon and Mr. Read write with inside knowledge of war. Mr. Auden writes from the recollection of a childhood terrified by war. There is a difference in the effect. Mr. Auden is unable to express any faith; and therefore his satire is robbed of much of the force that it might have possessed. So antagonistic is he to any emotional forces that one asks why he chooses verse as his medium. He has a rich sense of dramatic contrasts, and his use of English is vigorous and sparse, though at times he can slip into a careless confusion of tenses as in this sentence, "I know that he'd see that your position was secure if anything unfortunate happens." This pleasant and acid little revue sketch (which has none of the power of Holbein's "Dance of Death,") suggests that Mr. Auden is likely to succeed as a playwright.

Mr. Sassoon's six poems are solely concerned with the political folly of mankind today, which he sees driving the world to the danger of another war. For example, in "A Premonition" he imagines himself as a "gas-proof ghost" (a Hardyesque phrase) in Trafalgar Square after germs and chemicals have been rained on the town. He creeps into the National Picture Gallery and finds Leonardo's "The Virgin of the Rocks."

> Dreaming with downward eyes the same
> Apocalypse of peace. The claim
> Of Art was disallowed. Past locks
> And walls crass war had groped and gas
> Was tarnishing each gilded frame.

These poems are a tragic demonstration of the obsession that war experiences leave in the sensitive mind.

It is a relief to turn to Mr. Read's long poem. More than either of the other two poets, he faces the facts of war. In his preface he narrates an incident that occurred on the night before the Armistice was declared. A wounded German officer directs an English battalion to a village which he says is unoccupied. Machine-gun fire breaks out as the troops enter, and the battalion is decimated. A corporal goes back to the officer, who is expectantly awaiting his fate. After that, the corporal returns to the village, and finds in a cottage the body of a young girl. An officer is told off to investigate this mystery, but overcome with fatigue, he falls asleep, to awake in a world of peace on Nov. 11, 1918.

Mr. Read's beautiful poem consists of soliloquies by the German and English officers, and a dialogue between the body and the soul of the girl. Beginning in the depths, under the burden of actuality, his exploration of the souls of these three victims leads him gradually to peace, renewed hope, and a fortifying faith. It ends on a note of tonic admonition, with the English officer accepting even his war experiences as a "fire to burn our dross."

> To that end worship God, join the voices
> heard by these waking ears. God is love:
> in his will the meek heart rejoices
> Doubting till the final grace a dove
> from Heaven descends and wakes the mind
> in light above the light of human kind
> in light celestial
> infinite and still
> eternal
> bright.

That is the first sign of renewed spiritual vitality in the poetry written by the War Generation. Mr. Read will find among the younger generation many who are eager to follow him.

RICHARD CHURCH

Musical Guidebook

Twentieth Century Music, by Marion Bauer. New York: Putnam. $3.

Guidebooks to the realms of tone, Miss Marion Bauer's "Twentieth Century Music" and her earlier publication, "Music Through the Ages," which Miss Ethel Peyser helped her to prepare, may be called. In everything but form, they are dictionaries of biography, criticism and miscellany. It is their free form, too, that makes just the difference between them and the usual musical compilation. Their current, casual, lecturelike discussion of the lives and works of composers gives them an entertaining quality, while their choice of subject matter, based on a large experience of teaching and listening, gives them practical value.

Especially handy on the desk or the library shelf of a person interested in modern doings is this latest book by Miss Bauer, which provides authentic, and in most instances adequate, information about the writers of serious vocal and instrumental pieces of the past three years and more. Does someone want light on Debussy, Stravinsky, Hindemith or Ravel? Here is where to go for finding the facts he most needs to know. Does someone else wish to inquire concerning the British or the American composers of our day? Here, again, he may look for note and comment on them and where he may get titles of symphonies, quartets, operas or choral works, and may learn, perhaps, the circumstances of first production and ascertain other details.

More Marxist Than Marx

Towards the Understanding of Karl Marx, by Sidney Hook. London: Gollancz. 5s. net.

FOLLOWERS of Marx fall into two classes. There are the Fundamentalists, who believe in the literal inspiration of the Marxist scriptures; and there are the Higher Critics who, by process of interpretation and adaptation, have transformed Marx into something better suited to their temperaments or to what they conceive to be the needs of the age. Professor Hook is a Fundamentalist. Like Lenin and Stalin, he stands for Marx, the whole Marx and nothing but Marx. The only point on which he ventures to differ from his master is when the latter admits, by way of exception, that "in certain countries, such as the United States and England, the workers may hope to secure their ends by peaceful means." Experience of American conditions has convinced Professor Hook that no such hope exists, and that the law of force must be of universal application. In fact he is more uncompromisingly Marxist than Marx himself.

Any doctrine would gain from being expounded by so fervent, courteous and persuasive a disciple as Professor Hook. The title of the book is characteristically modest; and throughout, the author reasons rather than preaches. His first chapters are devoted to the heresies and accretions which have grown up round the parent stem of Marxism in the 50 years that have elapsed since the prophet's passing. There were the Revisionists, Edward Bernstein at their head, who bluntly said that, in the new conditions of the twentieth century, Socialism must be achieved by evolution, not by revolution. There were the "orthodox" Marxists led by Kautsky, who, while loudly protesting against Revisionism, themselves put so much water in their Marxism that they managed in 1914 to vote in the Reichstag in favor of the war credits. There were the Syndicalists, mostly French, who wanted to boycott politics altogether, and relied on the economic weapon of the strike to overthrow the existing social order. Professor Hook gently explains where each and all of them went wrong, and how it fell to Lenin to lead the "return to Marx" and to realize Marxism in all its primitive purity.

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This dead wood being cleared away, the remainder of the book is devoted to an explanation of what Marxism is. Its philosophical foundation is "dialectical materialism." Professor Hook is careful to distinguish this from all purely mechanistic systems of materialism. Man's activities are not predetermined, as Feuerbach believed, by the question whether he lives on beef or on beans, or, as Buckle and Prof. Ellsworth Huntington supposed, by the climatic conditions of his environment, or by any other chemical or biological law. Hegel, the idealist, had explained history by the antagonism and interaction of ideas. Marx, who began his career as a disciple of Hegel, explained it by the antagonism and interaction of social classes, whose relations to one another are determined by competition for the possession of the means of economic production. The "relations of production" take the place of Hegel's Zeitgeist.

The substitution will be shocking to the pure philosopher. But Marx, once his youth was past, developed a certain contempt for pure philosophy. The class struggle, so congenial to his combative temperament, became the corner stone of his system. He foresaw that the main factor in social history during the nineteenth century would be the growth of the "proletariat" and its revolt against the predominance of the "bourgeois" employer. His prescience in this respect marks him out as the most far-seeing political thinker of his time. If indignation made the Roman satirist's verses, it certainly made Marx's economics. The theory of surplus value, which is the burden of "Capital," is an attempt to provide an economic basis for the moral indignation which he felt at the exploitation of the working by the employing classes.

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But though the indignation excited by abuses is a powerful moral factor, a philosophy of which this is the main driving force can scarcely hope to be permanent. It is the positive side of Marxism which is so lamentably weak. Marx justifies the promised victory of the proletariat on two grounds: It is inevitable; and it represents the tyranny of the majority over the minority, which is at any rate preferable to the tyranny of the minority over the majority. In the long run, neither argument will appeal to the moral sense of mankind; and all Professor Hook's ingenuity does not conceal the dogmatic and arbitrary quality of the Marxist ideal. "Its activities," he writes of the dictatorship of the proletariat, "are directed to making its own repressive functions superfluous. This is the justification of their use." Such an argument could be used to justify the brutalities of any dictatorship or despotism the world has ever seen. Every repressive government hopes, by eliminating opposition, to render repression unnecessary. The hope is generally disappointed, and there is no reason to suppose that the dictatorship of the proletariat is any exception to this rule.

"Towards the Understanding of Karl Marx" provokes almost as much dissent as it does reflection, but it is a valuable introduction to a subject which nobody today can afford to ignore.

E. H. CARR

Guide to Mesa Land

Mesa Land, by Anna Wilmarth Ickes. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

THE desert-mountain country of the Southwest—New Mexico and Arizona with a corner of Colorado—has always at first repelled and eventually won the traveler from other sections of the United States. Its climate is extremely varied, ranging from tropical heat to a near-polar cold; its aspect is harsh and forbidding in spite of its tremendous mountain scenery and its coloring which is forever tempting, only to betray, the artist and the writer; its soil is in general poor and relatively unfruitful, and its people, especially the aboriginal portion, are self-contained and self-sufficient to a degree calculated to repel the visitor who comes seeking entertainment only. But to the thoughtful, to those inspired with reverence for the oldest part of the continent, to those who are willing to endure a measure of hardship and to win through patience and forbearance the affection of a proud and shy people, this land appeals with a charm to be found nowhere else on earth.

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It consists in the mystery of a landscape set in an atmosphere so pure as to defy distance; in a hard, ferocious, majestic beauty of rock and canyon, of gnarled tree and gray sage, of endless distance, of flaming sunsets, of a sky which is literally the color of a turquoise, of a natural coloring of bare rock and sparse vegetation which includes every imaginable nuance—except green. Green is almost entirely lacking in the Southwestern landscape. And there is the further mystery of races past and gone, of whom nothing is known beyond the fact that they built their crude houses and wove their baskets hundreds of years ago on the very plains and mesas where the Pueblos maintain their thousand-year-old customs.

There is about the region a sort of sanctity of historical depth such as almost no other section of America may boast. Here came Coronado in 1541 seeking the golden cities of Cibola; the land is filled with memories of gallant Spaniards. And after them the mountain men, Carson and the Bents, the traders and the teamsters of the Santa Fé Trail, and the Missourians of Doniphan on their way to the conquest of Chihuahua. All of the mesa country is rich in half-forgotten suggestions of men who, whatever their faults, all possessed to an amazing degree the virtues of courage and endurance.

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Mrs. Ickes has lived in this country for 10 years, studying its history, topography and ethnology, and her book is an excellent portrayal of its composite attractiveness. There are chapters on history, the buried cities, the nomad Navajos, the great apartment houses known as the pueblos, the various arts in which the Indians excel and the religious rituals which we have somewhat improperly named dances.

All this information is to be found elsewhere, perhaps in more thorough and authentic form, except, perhaps, for some of the appreciations of the Navajos, who have been somewhat neglected by tourists in favor of the Pueblos; but there is probably no other work in which so much information on the subject is given in such concise and appealing form. The book might properly have been entitled "A Visitor's Guidebook to Mesa land." It lacks a map, but is furnished with an excellent bibliography and amply illustrated with photographic reproductions.

KENNETH C. KAUFMAN.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NORAH HOULT

Perhaps It Depends on the Youth

Youth Can't Be Served, by Norah Hoult. London: Heinemann. 7/6 net.

Christmas Tree, by Eleanor Smith. London: Gollancz. 7/6 net.

MISS HOULT has rightly won a reputation for being a perceptive and accurate chronicler of suburbia. In her latest book she is preoccupied with the same subject. She describes in great detail the fortunes of a suburban family: a father, growing restless in middle age, bored with his children, preoccupied with the desire for some new experience; a mother out of touch with her children's inner lives, fussing over their bodily welfare, anxious to let them feel free, yet puzzled and hurt when each in turn makes a gesture of independence. The children are dissatisfied, idealistic, a little priggish, with vague, rather sentimental longings to "do" something worth while.

Although successful in capturing the essence and atmosphere of these people Miss Hoult has not succeeded in making them vivid and interesting. She has, perhaps, deliberately kept the tone low and eschewed originality in her characterization, but the result is that none of the characters has any particular keynote of individuality. They are rather drearily true to type—except possibly Mrs. Boyce, the mother, whose swift decision to leave her home when she discovers her husband's little intrigue provides variety, even if the sequel is tinged with improbability.

Ronald, the son, makes a bid for freedom by taking a sordid furnished room in London. He is extricated from his embarrassments by an arbitrary twist of events rather than by any decision or strength of his own. Eileen, the eldest daughter, also makes somewhat unintelligent efforts to escape family domination. She, too, goes to live in London, where she has several unsatisfactory love affairs. The younger daughter, who is not tortured by vague doubts, plumps for matrimony.

But Miss Hoult does not really convince us that "youth can't be served." She has chosen an essentially spineless family, lacking in vitality, and while she treats young and old with apparent impartiality, we suspect her of not being *quite* so certain about the mental processes of the young, as she is about those of their elders. She endows the former with a capacity for profiting by their various experiences and yet she shows them at the end of the book contentedly toeing the line at home again. Had they possessed the capacity to profit by their experiences it is unlikely that they would have returned to the old domination; or, even if economic circumstances had obliged them to do so, it is unlikely that they would have so quickly acquired a philosophic contentment with their lot. Such wisdom is apt to be won only in maturity. But even if it is impossible to agree entirely with Miss Hoult's estimate of youth's reactions or to feel that she has proved her case, her book is well worth reading because she does probe many of the problems of youth with delicacy and knowledge. It is in the final analysis that one feels she has not probed far enough.

"Christmas Tree," a much slighter affair, is dependent on coincidence. Lady Eleanor Smith has linked up half a dozen or so episodes in making the central character in each buy a Christmas tree at the same shop from the same assistant. The assistant pictures the private lives of these people and their purpose in buying the tree, and in each case is proved to be amusingly incorrect.

The sketches are superficial and, with the exception of one called "Mr. Brodie," have no particular merit. But in "Mr. Brodie" there is character, humor and vitality, and it has a neat little epilogue.

E. M. V.

Elizabeth Keith

Elizabeth Keith, Master of the Color Print. London and New York: The Studio. $2.

Miss Elizabeth Keith is one of the best exponents of the woodcut in color in England. Despite her British nationality she has chosen the Orient for subject matter, and has followed Far Eastern traditions in drawing, coloring and cutting. For its latest publication The Studio has printed a volume of reproductions of her prints, prefaced with a very enthusiastic appreciation by Mr. Malcoln Salaman.

It is interesting to note how absorbed a Scottish woman can become with an alien tradition, and how complete her vision is influenced by that tradition. She went in 1915 for a visit to the Orient and remained there nearly 10 years. During that sojourn her gift for drawing blossomed. She made illustrations of life in Japan, eventuallly giving her drawings to block cutters who turned them into prints. Eventually she was to master the craft of block cutting.

The reproductions in The Studio edition are faithful and from them we may gain a very fair idea of Miss Keith's artistry. A keen eye, a sensitive feeling for a color, an intelligent application of abstraction in pattern, a conscientious development of details such as bridges, pagoda roofs, musical instruments, all give authenticity to her prints.

The Case for Communism

Capitalism, Communism and the Transition, by Emile Burns. London: Gollancz. 5s. net.

MR. BURNS HAS stated his case with more reasonableness than is usually shown by expounders of Communism. Not that he is willing to abandon one iota of the main Marxian argument, or to admit anything fundamentally wrong or unsuited to the occasion in the successive improvisations of the Russian Soviet Government. But he refrains from provocative taunts and bitter invective; the Capitalism which he denounces is the consequence of a bad system rather than of wickedness; and he is disarmingly frank in admitting that Russia has endured and will endure much suffering through the inevitable disorganization caused by Communism, and that other countries, if they follow her example, will also have to pass through a trying period of transition, though it should be much shorter. Much that we might urge against the lamentable state of Russia he admits; but it does not shake him in the least. Communism is the ordeal by fire by which he would save society.

His attack upon the Capitalist system is presented in the form of a summary of Karl Marx. Capital is defined, in a limited sense of the term, as "accumulated surplus value used in the production of more surplus value," and it is something, therefore, which is employed only for the purpose of making profits. Since there is no plan for adjusting production to consumption, anarchy reigns supreme, periods of overproduction being automatically followed by depressions. "The accumulation of capital and its necessary accompaniment, competition for markets . . . lead inevitably not only to the temporary crises which have always been a recurring feature of capitalism but also to the general crisis of capitalism as a whole." The state of the world today provides him with object lessons in developing his attack.

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Many persons, who do not in the least accept the Communist solution, will admit the force of some of his criticisms of the existing system. In the second and third sections of his book he sets before us the Communist ideal, not yet realized, and the painful process towards this ideal, as exemplified in Russia. In the Communist Utopia the social and economic evils have all been abolished. There are no classes, no inequalities and no want. The productive capacity of the world, with natural science to help it, has been developed to the utmost. Thanks to careful statistical plans, enough of everything is produced, but not too much. No money is required, for every man can have what he needs for the asking. Everyone has work, but he need not work long. There is no competition, no privilege, no waste in economic rivalry.

An admirable ideal, surely, in the abstract, desirable to all of us. The difficulty lies in the means of getting there. Mr. Burns admits that his road is a thorny one. Even when the initial painfulness of revolution has been got over the transition must be laborious and gradual, and it will be impossible in the constructive period to abolish inequalities, or provide enough goods to distribute "to each according to his needs." It will even be necesssary to keep the idea of inequality among workers "as a lever towards lifting production." It may be necessary to pass through many years of planning, as in Russia, in the imperfect stage of Socialism, before the ideal of Communism is attainable. Capitalism will gradually have to be broken down, and that involves not merely the abolition of private production but something much more difficult—the destruction of the capitalist mentality in the middle classes and some of the working classes.

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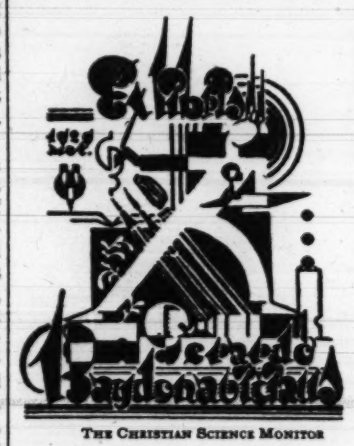
Mr. Burns, like other Communists, sees no way of starting the system except by violence and the forcible seizure of power. He is of opinion that there are so many interests involved in the *status quo*, and so many social institutions elaborately contrived for its support, that the change can be effected only by the overwhelming force of a working class brought by propaganda to a high degree of "revolutionary consciousness."

The author shares the strange delusion that the more the working classes show their determination to fight against the ruling class the more will intermediate classes be ready to follow their lead. That, surely, is precisely the psychological error which contributed so much to the triumph of the Nazis in Germany. It is this frame of mind which makes it so difficult for the rest of the world to look calmly at the great Russian experiment. Sociologists everywhere ought to be able to be grateful to Russia for putting to a practical test the hitherto untried theory of Communism, and showing where and how it succeeds or fails, so that whatever is good in the experiment might be applied elsewhere — or the whole system, should it turn out a success. But such disinterested observation is not easy in the presence of propaganda which teaches that the Capitalist States must first be driven to desperation and intense class hatred. The more this doctrine is preached, the more obstinate will be the resistance to the whole economic theory for which Russia stands.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bookplate Made for Himself by Gerardo Baydonaviciaus of Lithuania; Reproduced From "The Book of Artists' Own Bookplates."

Bookplates

The Book of Artists' Own Bookplates, by Ruth Thomson Saunders, Vice-President of the Bookplate Association International. Illustrations from fourteen Countries through the Courtesy of the Bookplate Association International. Claremont, Calif.: Saunders Studio Press.

In Quest of the Perfect Bookplate. The Whenceabouts of the Collection of Clare Ryan Talbot, Member of Bookplate Association International. Foreword by Paul Jordan-Smith. Claremont, Calif.: Saunders Studio Press.

THE Bookplate Association International, with its 18 vice-presidents, each in a different country, ought to make the prospective metropolis of Claremont, Calif., seem a trifle topheavy, even though it has the neighboring town of Los Angeles to show it how to behave. For the members of this International are in the habit of arranging at the Los Angeles Public Library an annual exhibition of bookplates garnered from the far corners of the globe. They use the old, tried and true device of writing an agreeable, not to say flattering, letter, such as few men who write books which they hope will become best-sellers can resist. And one of the letter-writers, Mrs. Talbot, turns a very neat phrase at times, easily accounted for by the racial implications of her maiden name, Clare Ryan. Her account of epistolary audacities which only an Irish lass would have adventured, with an amazing percentage of successes, may well become one of the classics of the technique of American bookplate collecting. G. P. W.

Freedom for India

The Key to Freedom and Security in India, by an Indian Student of Political Science. London: Oxford University Press. 6s.

PERHAPS no more important political issue is now under consideration than that of devising a new Constitution for India. The size of the country; the diversity of its peoples; the fact that it is the home of one of the world religions, Hinduism; above all, perhaps, the calamities which would overtake its inhabitants if the situation were mishandled, put it in the first rank of contemporary world problems.

Yet a solution cannot be burked or delayed. Many decades ago India found unity and administrative peace under British rule. Today the urge for national self-government is daily growing more insistent with the spread of education and western knowledge. Yet the juxtaposition of democratic provinces and hereditary dynasties, of religions which are deeply suspicious of one another, of every variety of language and of economic and political development make exceedingly difficult the foundation of any coherent, practical and generally acceptable scheme of self-government for the 350,000,000 people who dwell in India.

The plan which came out of the recent Round Table Conferences between Indians and British in London and which holds the field is summed up in the words: Federation for all India; Indian responsibility both at the center and in the provinces, subject to safeguards in the hands of Britain. The book under review is a scholarly and independent criticism of this plan. It contends that in several important respects the existing proposals need amendment. For instance, the author considers that the franchise proposals are too restricted at the bottom—for local government—and too extensive at the top; that the communal award—the distribution of power among the different religious communities—is ill contrived; that Indians should from the start have more responsibility for their own defense; and that the financial proposals will not give to the masses of the Indian people the discipline of self-taxation.

How far these criticisms and the proposals which accompany them are practical it is difficult to say. It is evident that it will not be easy to make far-reaching amendments in a draft constitution which has been the subject matter of deliberation for nearly six years and has already reached the point of explicit definition. But it is precisely such sane and well-considered studies as this of the tremendous issues at stake that will strengthen that temper of statesmanship and sanity which is so vital if India is to move forward without falling into chaos or succumbing to revolutionary dictatorships such as have overtaken certain other great countries.

THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN

Poet as Critic

The Use of Poetry and the Use of Criticism; Studies in the Relation of Poetry to Criticism in England, by T. S. Eliot. London: Faber & Faber. 7s. 6d. net. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $2.

THE lecture which Mr. T. S. Eliot, as Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry, delivered last winter at Harvard are continuously interesting and delightful to read. They are the fruit of a subtle, alert and original intelligence. Their writing is of a gracious austerity, sparingly lightened by a silver-pointed wit. And yet, in the final result, they are not altogether satisfying. They leave, one feels, too much unsaid which Mr. Eliot

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T. S. ELIOT

not only might but would like to have said. He is constantly raising questions which he does not fully answer; throwing himself challenges which he does not take up.

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It is not so much that when he makes so notable a reversal of common judgment as to prefer Johnson, as a poet, to Gray; he should have stated more definitely the grounds of his heterodoxy. Those perhaps may be inferred; but on larger issues, in the field of fundamentals, it may fairly be objected that he leaves too much to inference. The limitations of time and space at his disposal must, of course, be taken into consideration. The functions performed by the critics, their varying relations to the poets they criticized, from Elizabethan days to the present, make a big subject to cover in the course of eight lectures. But one gets the impression that Mr. Eliot was not altogether at ease in the professorial chair, that he was too acutely conscious of an audience of very various shades of preconceived opinion. He is chary of coming out with an entirely personal statement, and is at once dogmatic and tentative.

This, one may suppose, made these lectures a little disappointing to those who listened to them. They did not attend them to learn what I. A. Richards or Herbert Read or Maritain or Brémond thought about poetry, or even what Dryden or Johnson or Coleridge or Arnold thought about it. What they wanted to know was what T. S. Eliot thought about it. And of that, while they were given many pregnant hints, the ultimate secret was withheld from them.

* * *

Nevertheless, in their very incompleteness these papers are stimulating and suggestive. They are the work of a man, himself one of the most notable poets of our time, who loves poetry with a whole heart and is very jealous for its honor. He admires Johnson as "a type of critical integrity," for whom "poetry was still poetry, and not another thing"; and his quarrel with Arnold is that he would have it perform functions not properly its own. Yet, while dissociating poetry from any definite ethical, philosophic or sociological alliance, he dismisses the doctrine of "art for art's sake" as "a mistaken one, and more advertised than practiced." Poetry, for him, has a place in the human makeup which is distinct and unique but essentially related to all the other elements. What he does well to insist on is the variety of poetry; that its potential contacts with life are too numerous to be catalogued. And that, after all, is perhaps a sufficient excuse for his ambiguities and reticences.

F. B.

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. . Russia

(Continued from page 9)

is to a Western farmer. It is not merely an implement to be used or discarded, according as it may or may not prove economic, but it is rather what an icon of Saint Nicholas the Wonder - worker might have been to his grandfather: the symbol of his faith.

Most crusading beliefs have carried with them a conviction of a world mission; and Russian Communism is no exception to this rule. The Communist leaders have always regarded the Russian Revolution as at once a prelude and a stimulus to similar revolutions in other countries. Failure of revolutions in other countries to materialize and absorption in problems of internal reconstruction may have appreciably diminished the belief of the Soviet leaders in the imininence of upheavals on the Russian model; but belief in the world significance of the Russian revolutions remains an article of dogma to which at least lip service must be paid, and a missionary organization in the shape of the Communist International exists to spread the gospel of Marx and Lenin in infidel countries. So far it cannot be said that the propaganda efforts of the Communist International, about which so much vague, exaggerated and irrational fear exists in foreign countries, have met with any conspicuous success.

What will be the future of Communism as a specifically Russian faith? It has already performed many historical functions; it has swept out of the country many archaic remnants and cobwebs of superstition; it has given Russia a powerful, if often clumsy and misdirected, shove toward industrialization; to the masses of the population today it is giving, along with many hardships and deprivations required as a sacrifice on the altar of the new god of industrial progress, far wider opportunities for education and advancement than they enjoyed in pre-war times.

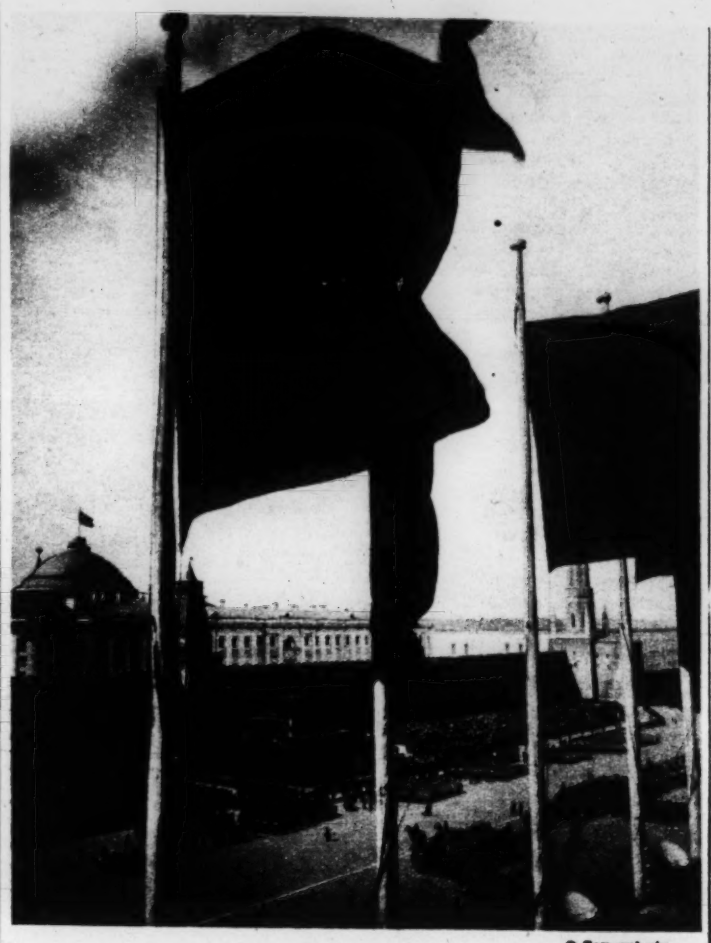
There is no reason to suppose that Russia's new materialistic faith will be more successful than some of its idealistic predecessors in realizing its own highest aspirations or in bringing the country to a Marxian millennium. Every fanatical faith that maintains its power by dictatorial means inevitably generates, along with genuine devotees, a certain number of careerist hypocrites and a larger number of adherents who cannot rise above stupid routine; and this in turn has a very marked effect on the character of the social order which develops on the basis of the new faith.

Whether the belief in the possibility of creating a "paradise in this world," to use a glowing phrase of Trotzky's, has permanently banished the more conventional forms of religious life in Russia or whether the traditional questionings about a life beyond the grave will arise to perplex and occupy the minds of the children and grandchildren of today's ardently atheistic Young Communists is one of those fascinating speculative questions to which only the future can give the answer.

Manchurian Roads

The National Highways Bureau of the Manchoukuo Government has completed the construction of 4000 kilometers of national highways out of a total length of 7000 kilometers, representing the first stage of the construction program of 1933-1934. Some 4,000,000 workers were employed this year.

About 60,000 kilometers of good motor roads will be built during the next 10 years by the highways bureau.



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RED SQUARE

The tomb of Lenin is seen as the center of one of Russia's May Day celebrations.

. . Gold

(Continued from page 2)

new system is, in the present disastrous disturbances, hardly a recommendable policy.

If America wants to contribute to the building up of a new and more reliable international monetary system, it seems natural to begin with a coöperation with the sterling group. The declaration of monetary policy which was made by this group on July 27 is fundamentally identical with the moderate reflationary policy with which President Roosevelt began his work of reconstruction. There should be no difficulty then in arriving at a common British - American monetary policy, beginning with a monetary expansion and ending in a stability that will be the most reliable foundation of world-wide economic recovery.

'Royal Scot' Well Autographed

When the Royal Scot, Britain's crack train which was taken on a tour of the United States and Canada during the last summer, was returned to England, it brought with it visible reminders of the interest of many persons—more than 1000 autographs written on the ceilings.

Souvenir hunters had taken away electric light bulbs and fittings and "signed for them" on the available space on the carriage walls and ceilings. The engineer reported that the locomotive was in excellent condition. Not one spare part, he declared, had had to be used on the whole 11,000 miles, even though the engine had pulled full load unaided up gradients of 1 in 48 when crossing the Rocky Mountains.

. . Re-Vision

(Continued from Page 3)

This covenant or treaty, made with Abraham, with Isaac, with Jacob, and with other great leaders, is repeatedly described in the Scriptures as an everlasting covenant. Yet it is clear that Jesus, who is described by Paul as "the mediator of the new covenant," revised the spirit, if not the letter, of the ancient covenant. Progressing from the mere promise that "in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed," the new covenant became a declaration that "I will put my laws into their hearts, and in their minds will I write them," and even the unqualified assertion that "they shall teach no more every man his neighbour, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest."

It is in this capacity to "know the Lord" that man today finds comfort and assurance. God is no longer envisaged as a being who desires or condones suffering, war and injustice. And man, knowing God, need no longer undergo submission to these imposters. He can expect to lift himself, not by his bootstraps, but by right thinking, above the ruck of disasters which mortal history would suggest as his normal fate.

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MIDWINTER SUNSHINE

. . Midwest

(Continued from page 7)

dle and Far West only 78 per cent of the papers with 65 per cent of the circulation were for the Court.

Except in the South, the newspaper attitudes were less favorable to the World Court when counted by circulation than when counted by number of papers, a fact which may be attributed to the large circulation of the Hearst papers and the Chicago Tribune, which together have constituted the major newspaper opposition to the Court and which do not circulate widely in the South. The far western newspapers appear to be more isolationist than the far western senators, and the southern newspapers appear to be less isolationist than the southern senators, but the attitude of the Middle West is the most isolationist measured by either method.

* * *

These results seem to confirm the statement by Prof. Frederick Jackson Turner, historian of American sectionalism, that "there is a geography of public opinion." They suggest that the Midwest has objected to thoroughgoing commitments to international coöperation more than other sections of the country. We should not conclude, however, that this attitude of the Middle West implies a lack of interest in world affairs. According to an analysis by Mr. Julian L. Woodward of the space devoted to foreign affairs in 40 morning papers, midwestern papers devote a larger percentage of their space to foreign news than do papers of either the South or the Far West, the East alone running ahead.

Such isolationist papers as the Chicago Tribune are in the front rank in respect to the proportion of space devoted to international affairs, and the Hearst papers, found in all sections of the country, but less numerous in the South, conform to the sectional averages, that is, the Hearst papers in the East give more space to foreign news than do those in the Middle and Far West. These results seem to be confirmed by an extensive study of foreign news in the American press prepared for the American Association of University Women by Mrs. Anne Hartwell Johnstone.

Educational as well as newspaper statistics indicate that the Midwest has a large interest in international affairs. The list of courses on international affairs in American universities and colleges, edited by Mr. Farrell Symons in 1931, indicates that in the Middle West there are 35 university courses on international affairs to every million of the population. In the Far West the comparable figure is 43, in the East 29, and in the South 22. For research relating to international coöperation access to a full collection of the League of Nations documents is indispensable. Mr. Symons' data show that in the Far West and East there is one set of these documents in university libraries for every million of the population. In the Middle West there is one set to about 2,000,000 persons, while in the South the proportion is nearer one set to 4,000,000 persons.

These figures intimate that higher education and scholarly interest in international affairs is advancing most rapidly in the Far West, with about equal rapidity in the Middle West and the East, and least rapidly in the South. Analysis of the distribution of the numerous organizations and institutes devoted to the dissemination of information and the molding of opinion on international affairs suggests a similar conclusion. Such bodies are most numerous in the East, least numerous in the South, with the West and Middle West occupying an intermediate position.

Isolationism in the sense of a deliberate policy unfavorable to international, political or economic commitments is not necessarily synonymous with belligerency. Senator Borah, for example, the outstanding isolationist in the Senate, was the leading protagonist of the Kellogg pact renouncing war as an instrument of national policy.

Isolationism may, however, develop as a natural consequence of a lack of interest in and knowledge of foreign countries, their interests and sensibilities. This kind of isolationism, characteristic of frontier democracies, is usually manifested by a tendency to pursue policies popular at home regardless of the irritation, ill will and resistance which they may arouse abroad and to accept war as the natural method for breaking down such resistances.

In the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, the West manifested, both through congressional votes and public opinion, a greater war enthusiasm than other sections of the country. This was less true of the Spanish-American War, although President Roosevelt later pointed out that the war feeling was stronger in the West than elsewhere. In the World War, on the other hand, the Middle West was the major seat of opposition.

Professor Turner has written, "The Republican agricultural West was in distinct opposition to that degree of preparedness which President Wilson supported as the World War developed. It furnished the bulk of the vote in favor of the McLemore resolution abandoning American rights on the high seas and against the declaration of war." Doubtless the large German population in the Middle West contributed to this result but it appears that with a recession of frontier conditions and enlargement of higher education and adult education on international affairs in this section, the West has tended to assume a less belligerent and more coöperative attitude toward international problems. It still lags behind other sections of the country but it is catching up.

Forthcoming Articles

Next Week:

F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, former financial secretary to the British Treasury, provides an Englishman's viewpoint of President Roosevelt's financial policy.

Eddie Eagan, former world's amateur boxing champion, points out differences between the British and American views of sport. He was a Rhodes scholar and now is an attorney in New York.

Stanley High, American publicist and authority on Far Eastern affairs, draws attention to Vladivostok as the focal point in the present situation in the Orient.

Sisley Huddleston, who has viewed the European scene for the Monitor for many years, and who is now lecturing in the United States, proposes changes in the covenant and organization of the League of Nations.

Coming Soon:

Henri de Jouvenel, French senator and former Ambassador in Rome, tells how the Balkans are being de-Balkanized.

Major-General Hugh L. Scott, United States Army, retired, tells about the sign-language of the Indians of the Great Plains, of which he is preparing a film dictionary. He advocates its use by Boy Scouts.

Anna Wilmarth Ickes, wife of the United States Secretary of the Interior, draws upon her knowledge of the great Southwest to describe the arts and crafts of Navajo and Pueblo, and to plead for protection of the Indian handicraftsman against machine-made imitations of his work.

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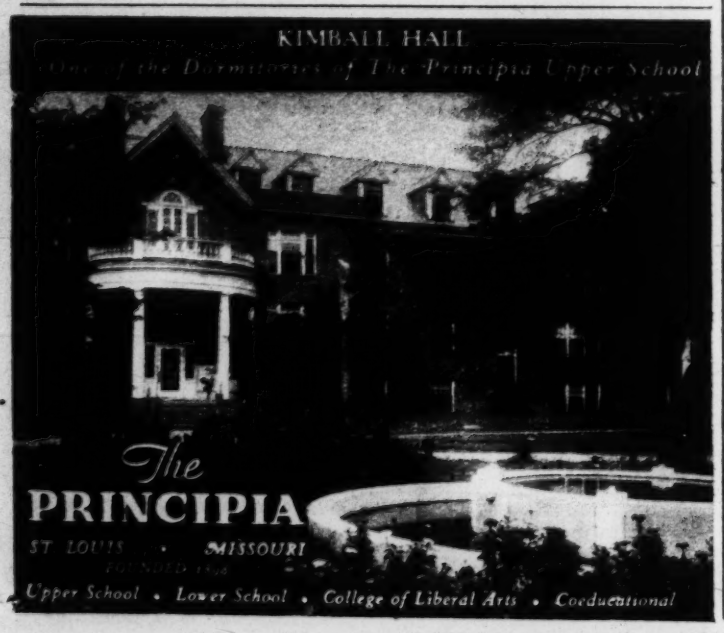
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Over the Editor's Desk

THE FIRST-PAGE ARTICLE this week is by Prof. Karl Gustav Cassel, who was recently included by Prof. Irving Fisher in a list of 19 men who, he said, "understand the real meaning of money." Professor Cassel has advised the Governments of Germany and the United States and the League of Nations on currency questions.

Lewis Rex Miller, editor of the Weekly Magazine Section, has served the Monitor for several years as correspondent in Paris and Geneva.

Hector C. Bywater is the naval expert of the London Daily Telegraph. Ever since his book on "Sea-Power in the Pacific" appeared in 1921, his writings on naval subjects have been recognized as authoritative.

Walt Disney's name has gone around the world on strips of film which ingeniously depict the adventures of Mickey Mouse and his numerous other "children."

Prof. Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago is in an excellent position to analyze the extent of isolationist sentiment in the Middle West. He is chairman of the university committee which arranges the Norman Waite Harris Memorial Foundation lectures on international subjects each year, and is also a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

W. H. Chamberlin has viewed the Moscow scene for the Monitor for 10 years. He has in preparation a two-volume history of the Russian revolution, covering the years between 1917 and 1921.

Letters . .

It has been estimated that if all the steam which is let off in letters to The Times of London each year could be put to work, it would suffice to run the Royal Scot from New York to Los Angeles and back via Halifax. Whether or not this is actually so, there is little doubt that the correspondence columns of the great newspapers in countries which enjoy a free press provide a useful safety valve for the pent-up feelings and enthusiasms of their readers. It is probably no accident that the countries where this is done are the ones which have experienced the fewest violent revolutions.

Breathes there a man who has not felt the impulse to write to the papers about something or other? Most people stifle the impulse; by others it is perhaps overindulged. On the whole, letters which really have something to contribute get printed, and the others do not. Actually, both readers and editors are striving for the truth. Each welcomes the other's addition.

Someone suggested that this department be known as "Brickbats and Bouquets," but, apart from the fact that the title has been used before, there seems to be good reason for rejecting it. No doubt brickbats and bouquets will come—what editor does not receive the one or the other?—but we hope that something else, which does not necessarily fall into either category, will also arrive. That something which we want is genuinely constructive discussion, impersonal in tone and informative in content. We want interesting notations and data related to subjects treated in our articles. This is the meeting-place not only of author, editor and reader, but also of reader and reader.

Great care has been taken in selecting the type in which this section is printed, and the best of expert typographical and artistic counsel has been obtained. The principal headlines throughout the section are set in Goudy Catalogue 42 point. The subheads or "banks" are in Goudy Catalogue 18 point italics. Initials at the beginning of articles are in Goudy Old-Style 36 point. And the body type is Ionic News, 8 point on a 9 point body, as used in the "Fourth Column" of the Monitor Editorial page.

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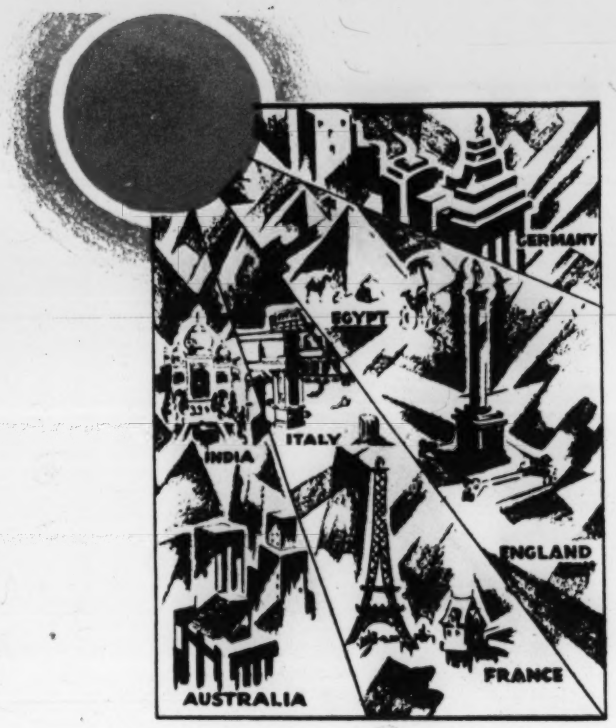

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